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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH MISSION CAPTURED.

THEIR RELEASE PROBABLE.

LONDON, September 21.

The British Mission to the Iman of Yemen has been captured by the Sheikh's Bajil and despoiled; but unharmed. Their release is probable. There is no further news of the fighting in Hodeida but reinforcements, must have arrived and should have made everything secure.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

PROSPECTS PROMISING.

LONDON, Seputeber 20.

The *Board of Trade Journal* says that from an investors point of view prospects for railway development in China are promising. Even proposals, which of themselves are not attractive, will be in a much stronger position when they form part of a comprehensive railway system; and it may be expected that 50,000, or even 100,000, miles of railway will be built in China in the next quarter of a century linking up all the principal ports.

INDIAN CAMP AT HAMPTON COURT.

MAHARAJA'S AGENT PAYS A VISIT.

London, September, 21.

The Agent of the Maharaja of Nepal visited the Indian Camp at Hampton Court on Sept. 17 and gave a message from the Maharaja to the Gurkhas and a present from the Maharaja to every officer and man.

INDIAN TRANSPORT SCANDAL.

GOVERNMENTS DENIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The India Office denies that requisitions for berths in steamers have not been filled. The stories of wasted berths are said to have originated during the recent muddle, when twenty requisitioned berths were unoccupied. The India Office is not responsible therefor.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

LARGE ORDERS FROM HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 21

A newspaper *Modern Transport* states:—Indian State Railways have ordered 178 locomotives from England. For the Bengal Nagpur 25, for the Bombay Baroda 25, for the Madras, South Mahratta and Burma Railways 17 each; the Assam Bengal, 12, the Eastern Bengal State and South Indian, 10 each, the Nizam's States 9 and Gip 104.

SHORTAGE OF PASSAGES FOR THE EAST.

LIKELY TO LAST ANOTHER TWO MONTHS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The *Times* says that there are 15,000 people awaiting passages to the East, mostly business men and their wives and families. For the men in the East practically the only available accomodation is any which may fall vacant at the last moment. It is believed that the shortage of accommodation for civilians will last for another six weeks or two months.

LORD FRENCH'S BOOK "1914."

QUOTES A LETTER FROM MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Lord French in a new preface to the second edition of his book "1914" published a letter from Mr. Asquith dated May, 1915 in which Mr. Asquith says that he notes that Lord French finds the 4.7 gun practically useless and wants a substantially higher percentage of high explosives; "I won't forget this" says Mr. Asquith. It was in reply to this letter that Lord French, wrote to Mr. Asquith acknowledging his "unfailing sympathy and encouragement."

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, July 18.

There is a better rate for the French franc. After a sensational rise in the exchange value of the pound sterling a decline began; the official quotation being 37 francs and 83 centimes.

French opinion on the Syrian Question has been largely re-assured by the publication of summaries showing the position adopted by the British Government towards the claims of King Hussein Hedjaz, intimating that no claims on his part could conflict with friendship existing between France and Great Britain.

In the course of the debate on the Peace Treaty a Socialist said there was great anxiety in French Labour Circles because it was said that France was the only country observing the principle of an eight hour day. Concerning an eight hour day in Germany, there were so many exceptions that it was a delusion from a French point of view.

It seems possible that the Conference will hold sittings in London. British delegates have been urging the change for some time: only then the fate of the Turkish Empire, specially interesting to Great Britain, will be discussed.

Prospective candidates for the Chamber of Deputies at the new elections will have to pay their own election expenses.

The Chamber's Committee on the universal suffrage question has taken into account the hostility shown to the project and has decided to report on the new Bill placing all election charges on the shoulders of candidates.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Silver is quoted at 62 spot and 61¼ forward. The market is steady.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The silver market is steady.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Montagus' report states:—Owing to a fair demand for continent and the smallness of offers from America the market has shown a firmer tendency, raising the price of telegraphic transfers on India to two shillings to the rupee which resulted in a steady rise of prices with a narrowing margin between cash and forward quotations. Shanghai Exchange is 6/J a tael.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

PRESENTED TO BULGARIAN DELEGATES.

PARIS, September 19th.

The Allies' peace terms were presented to the Bulgarian Delegation at 10.30 a.m. to-day at the Quai d'Orsay.

The Bulgarian delegates have been given 25 days in which to make their observations.

A DULL CEREMONY.

PARIS, September 19th.

The presentation of the Bulgarian peace terms was a dull ceremony, lasting 25 minutes. There was a meagre attendance of the public and pressmen.

The Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Theodroff, in a speech, said that the Bulgarians had been impelled by sinister influences to enter the insensate war against the wishes of the Bulgarian people. All the authors of excesses would be ruthlessly punished.

A SUMMARY.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Bulgarian Treaty was officially issued to-night.

The Rumano—Bulgarian frontier remains unchanged. Small portions of territory are ceded to Yugo—Slavia, of which the most important are the town and district of Strumnitza.

The southern frontier follows the line from a point eight miles south-west of Roshmakli to Kilkik, passing close to Ardabashi and Dariders, which remain Bulgarian.

In the south-east, a small piece of Turkish territory has been introduced.

Bulgaria renounces, in favour of the Allies, all her rights in Thrace, which is not yet assigned to anybody.

The Allies have assured Bulgaria that outlets to the Aegean will be fixed later.

Bulgaria recognises the British Protectorate over Egypt.

The military terms stipulate that the Bulgarian Army will be voluntary, and will not exceed 20,000. The armed forces will include naval, military and air forces.

No new fortifications shall be constructed nor poison gas or liquid fire manufactured or imported. Tanks and armoured cars shall not be manufactured or imported.

The manufacture of munitions shall be confined to a single State controlled factory, whose output will be strictly limited to the needs of the above force.

All Bulgarian warships and submarines will be surrendered to the Allies or broken up.

The wireless station at Sofia will be under Allied supervision.

The Allies, while recognising that the resources of Bulgaria are insufficient to enable adequate reparation, agree to accept such reparation as possible, and a fixed sum of 2,250,000,000 francs in gold.

This amount must be discharged by a series of half-yearly payments, including interest at five per cent. on the capital sum outstanding, and provision for a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the total amount on January 1st, 1958.

In the case of default of payments, an Allied Commission shall be entitled to control, correct, and disburse certain taxes and revenue for the purpose of payment of indemnity.

Bulgaria undertakes to return to Greece, Rumania, and Yugo—Slavia all records and archives, artistic and archaeological articles which were stolen in war time, also to deliver live stock in restitution for stolen animals.

By way of special compensation for the destruction of the Serbian coal mines, Bulgaria will deliver to Yugo—Slavia, during the next five years, 50,000 tons of coal annually from the State mines at Perniq, provided that the Inter-Allied Commission is satisfied that such deliveries will not unduly interfere with the economic life of Bulgaria.

BULGARS TO EVACUATE THRACE.

PARIS, September 19th.

The Supreme Council has decided that the Bulgars shall evacuate West Thrace, which will be occupied by Allied troops. The Greeks will only occupy the zones held by them at present.

THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, September 18th.

A telegram from Paris states that the Treaty with Bulgaria stipulates that the southern boundary follows the Rhodope Mountains, but an assurance is given that an economic outlet to the Aegean Sea will be secured.

The proposal to give a part of the Dobrudja to Bulgaria has been abandoned.

AN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, September 19th.

In 1916, initial steps were taken to organise an exhibition of industries, inventions, products, and raw materials of the British Empire to be held in 1921.

A large and influential meeting was recently held in London, attended by the Premiers, High Commissioners and other representatives of the Overseas Dominions, as well as others interested in the scheme. A resolution was passed that an Exhibition on the above lines would be the best means of firmly binding together the peoples of the British Empire and restoring its commercial and financial supremacy.

It has been decided that the Exhibition shall be held under the auspices of the British Government. Extensive preparations are being made, and, to ensure complete representation, local committees have been formed in most of the large centres of industry.

It is felt that the Exhibition will offer an opportunity of demonstrating the magnitude of British resources at a time when such a demonstration is most needed.

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NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

OWING to Alterations to the Water Mains IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Water Supply to the whole of Kowloon will be SHUT OFF from 12 o'clock (midnight) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, until 4 A.M. the following morning.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, September 19, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

TAIPO ROAD.

OWING to alterations to the Water Mains IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, from 8 P.M. to 6 A.M. the following morning, the TAIPO ROAD will be CLOSED to all except pedestrian traffic at a point south of the old Boundary Line.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, September 19, 1919.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN RECITAL

ON

TUESDAY, September 23, at 6.15 p.m.

VOCALIST: MR. A. E. PAINE.

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN."

THE Undersigned invite tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River—Amherst—Burma. The Vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from

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Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

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DR. LACLAR & Co., 32, Haymarket, S.W.1, London.
SEE TRADE-MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IN GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

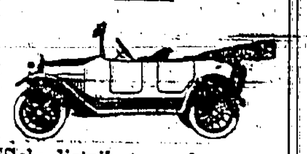
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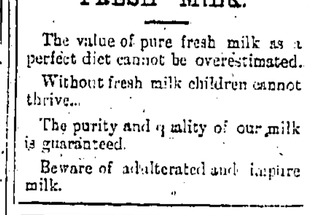
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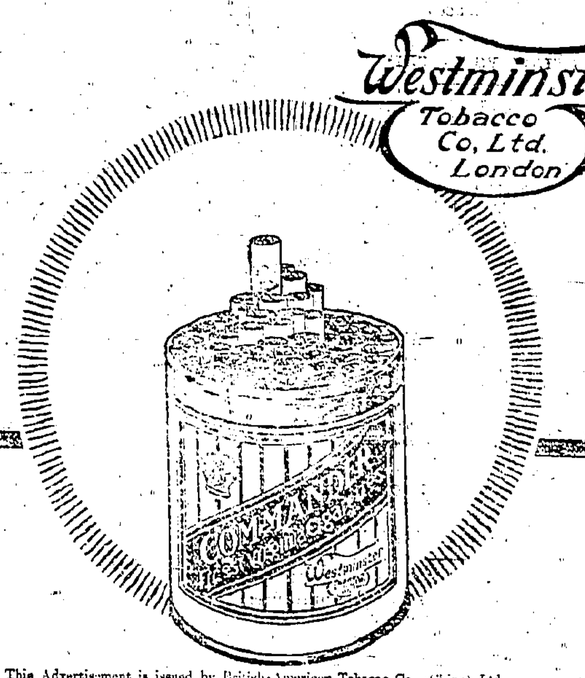
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15 AEROPLANE VICTIMS.

A Caproni biplane, fitted with three 600-hp. motors and carrying 13 passengers in addition to two pilots, crumpled up 5,000ft. above Verona recently and crashed, all on board being killed. Most of the passengers were journalists, among them being Signor Cipriani, editor of the *Corriere della Sera*, and Signor Zangrieri, of the *Secolo*.

The aeroplane, which was fitted with a saloon for passengers, left Milan on a trial flight and safely reached Venice (147 miles) in 112 minutes. The return flight started at 5 o'clock, and all went well for 65 miles, when the machine was over Verona. The cause of the accident is not known.

POVERTY ON £3,000 A YEAR.

Father Bernard Vaughan, preaching at Preston recently, said his remarks about the old country families of England being hard hit by the war (£3,000 now having to do duty for £10,000) had brought him a heavy post from hard workers, saying how they wished they had £3,000 to spend.

But, said Father Vaughan, those families did not have that sum to spend as they pleased. Most of it had to meet pressing claims upon them.

He recommended them to give their sons a trade, or put them in business. The surest way for a man nowadays to find money in his pockets was to have a trade in his hands.

CONSTABULARY OATH.

A great deal has been heard of the oath which constables are required to take on being enrolled, but, oddly enough, the oath is not to be found in any of the Police Acts, though there are several allusions to "swearing in." The only oath set out is that administered to special constables. Possibly this is identical with the other. It is in these terms:

I, A. B., do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the office of special constable for the parish of ——, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will, and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, and that while I continue to hold the said office I will, to the best of my skill and knowledge, discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law. So help me God.

STATUS OF THE POET LAUREATE.

Mr. Belloc has been seeking to revive an old belief that the Poet Laureate is under bond to contribute odes on all occasions of public rejoicings.

In point of fact the idea was given up long ago, and the status of the Poet Laureate could not be better expressed nowadays than by the words in which Robert Peel pressed the office upon William Wordsworth. It is a tribute of respect justly due to the greatest of living poets. The idea of the Laureate as a Court Retainer is long out of date.

THE FAULT OF ADAM.

"You know whose fault it is that we have to work at all," said Mr. Symmons to a young man who was summoned at North London Police Court for non-payment of income tax, and pleaded that he had to work very hard for his money.

The young man admitted his ignorance of the magistrate's allusion.

"Then," said the magistrate, "you have forgotten your Bible. It was Adam's fault, and all men after him were condemned to work by the sweat of their brows. But, for that, we might have gone on living in a garden on the fruit which grew without our labour. I am sorry that, having worked hard, you have to pay twice, but the law is against you."

The young man had pleaded that he had sent the money, £7, through the post unregistered, and it had been lost.

Mr. Symmons informed him that any industrial income tax payer could obtain a money order for the amount free.

FAMILY WORRIES AT 16.

When Charles Edward Wright, 16, a greaser, St. Helena-road, Rotherhithe, was called at Greenwich to answer a charge of stealing four bottles of whisky, he proved to be a tall, stalwart man, apparently about 25.

Mr. Disney, magistrate, asked in surprise: Are you only 16? Wright: Yes.

Detective McTaggart said Wright was 15 on April 9. During the war he had been asked several times by recruiting officers why he was not in the Army.

The Magistrate: I understand you are married? Wright: Yes.

Detective McTaggart said Wright admitted the theft, and added: "I wanted a few shillings, as my wife will soon have a child, and I am hard up."

Wright and Harold Robinson, of the same address, the latter charged with receiving the whisky, were remanded.

BRITISH GOODS TOO DEAR.

SOUTH AFRICA BUYS ELSEWHERE.

British trade with South Africa is gravely threatened by the present high prices of British goods, says the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

"The head of the biggest motor firm on the Rand declares that it is almost impossible to sell a British car in the country, which has been swamped by American travellers offering immensely more attractive prices.

A wholesale chemist complains that an English firm charged him nearly as much for an ordinary wooden case as for the goods inside it, thus adding 80 per cent. to his prices and making it impossible for him to deal with Great Britain any longer.

In every class of business I hear much the same story. American, Canadian, and Japanese firms are pushing their trade with tremendous vigour. It is also stated that the Germans are trying to get a footing again, either direct or through neutral countries.

For years the United Kingdom has been doing more than half of South Africa's import trade, but if the present tendencies continue there will be a tremendous change in less than twelve months. Importers, genuinely anxious to maintain British trade, declare that the position is becoming impossible.

IS THIS YOU?

Some people live in an eternal gloom. They believe themselves to be the object of all the vexations that beset mankind. Petty grievances and trivial troubles rasp and irritate beyond endurance. They magnify little annoyances that would pass by other people, with stronger nerves, unnoticed.

Admit that you yourself feel like this at times—everybody does in the Far East. These fits of gloom and grumble are the clouds that precede the storm. They are the signals of nerve exhaustion, and will recur with greater frequency as time goes on unless prompt measures are taken to set things right.

To do this is simple enough if you go to the root of the trouble—weak blood. This poor blood is failing to supply sufficient nourishment to your nerves; it lacks the strength, energy and purity that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have created in so many thousands of cases of nerve exhaustion and debility caused by weak blood. By building up the blood, making it pure and healthy, and filling it with energising red corpuscles, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have gained a World-wide reputation as the greatest blood tonic known.

Everybody needs a blood tonic on occasions. If you do now Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle $1.50, 6 for $8—, post free.

The book, "Building Up the Blood," gives just the information that every pale, suffering person needs. It is free. Write for it to-day to the above address.

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to
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ICE HOUSE STREET.
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THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.
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Home-Made Assorted Chocolates $1.40 per lb.
Hershey's Nestle's and Bordan Chocolates
California "Star" Chocolates 25 cts. per ½lb.
American Chocolates $1.40 per lb.
COCOA
Imperial Cocoa.. ..40 cts per ½ lb.
Par—Ex
Chirardelli Breakfast Cocoa.. 30 cts. per ½

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers and Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS "To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
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Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
TUESDAY,
September 23, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at The West Point Godown.
326 SACKS FLOUR
(good quality).

Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 19, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
TUESDAY,
September 23, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.
As follows :—

Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofa by Powell, Ltd. and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures &c., Carpets new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.

Also
Two Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
TUESDAY,
September 23, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A FEW LOTS OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising :—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS :—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, [illegible] Damask Serviettes, Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWN WORK :—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c. &c.
EMBROIDERIES :—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
(Full particulars from Catalogue).
Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
WEDNESDAY,
September 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A few lots of Perfume,
TOILET SOAP,
Medical Sundries, &c.,
(new stock).

Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 20, 1919.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British Import & Export Firm, A COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. State experience and salary required to Box No. 1150, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

6 Mountain View, No. 31 Peak, 6 ROOMS RENT $120.—Immediate possession. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on
MONDAY,
September, 29 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 6, Austin Avenue, Kowloon,
THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Consisting of :—

Teakwood Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Fender and Fire Brasses, &c., Crockery Ware, Two Tea Services, Glassware, Pictures, &c.

Large Brass-mounted Bedstead and Mosquito Curtain (Hair Mattress), Cot, Wardrobes, Linen Press, Chest-of-drawers, Toilet Tables, &c., Bath Room Utensils, &c.

Also
Electric Fittings, Two Ceiling Fans in good running order and One 16in. Table Fan, Hand Singer Sewing Machine (good as new) Linoleum (NEW).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 20, 1919.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE FINE TONE PIANO,
by The Orchestrelle Co., England.
(Practically New).
Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 21, 1919.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

NOTICES.

LA FAVORITE.

9 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

LADIES' DRESSES,
EVENING DRESSES,
AFTERNOON GOWNS,
GOLF KITS & DRESSES
For all Occasions.

Parisian Cutting is our Speciality. Parisian Styles.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, - - Hongkong.



六 道 香 趣 仰 惟 股 凡 天 華 氣 南
十 中 港 發 共 茲 者 我 下 人 味 洋
五 一 個 行 捉 國 晴 同 無 製 清 香
號 百 輔 所 倡 貨 客 跑 雙 造 香 烟

DON'T FORGET !!!

The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.
TELEPHONE 307 or 1257.
Write or Call,
MOK LIN, Managing Director.

AUSTRALIAN ZINC



These interested in Australian Zinc are invited to get into communication with the Zinc Producers' Association Pty. Ltd., in Melbourne or London.

Electrolytic Zinc (A-Z) Brand
Containing about 99.95% Metallic Zinc (99.9% guaranteed)

Spelter (SHAS) Brand
Containing about 98.75% Metallic Zinc

High-Grade Zinc Dust
Containing about 90% Metallic Zinc

Zinc Concentrates
Various Grades

The Sole Selling Organization for the above Australian productions is
Zinc Producers' Association Proprietary Ltd.
Collins House, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia
London Address—Pinners Hall Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.
Cable Addresses—Zincdom, Melbourne Paystrait, London.



KING owners know their car represents the skilled product of many years experience in manufacture for world-wide trade. Reliable operation in 55 countries, under every climate and road condition, has long ago proved the all around usefulness of this powerful eight cylinder car.

Possessing body lines of distinctive stylishness, luxurious upholstering, and beautiful finish, the KING affords just pride to owners in many lands. Durable construction by an old established manufacturer; great economy of upkeep and abundant hill-climbing power are other features of KING excellence.

Four Handsome Body Models:
7-passenger Touring Car
7-passenger [closed car] Sedan
4-passenger Poursons [sporting model]
2-passenger Road-King [speed model]

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.,
38 Canton Road,
SHANGHAI.

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY *Export Department* 1670 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

KING

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 24th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

"That the New Articles already "approved by this meeting and for "the purpose of identification sub-"scribed by the Chairman thereof be "and the same are hereby adopted "as the Articles of the Company to "the exclusion of and in substitution "for all the existing Articles "thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th. day of September 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,
G. RAPP,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 27th inst. both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 11, 1919.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 30th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 15, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 23rd September 1919, until TUESDAY the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

NOTICES.

FOR
CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics,

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Vœux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

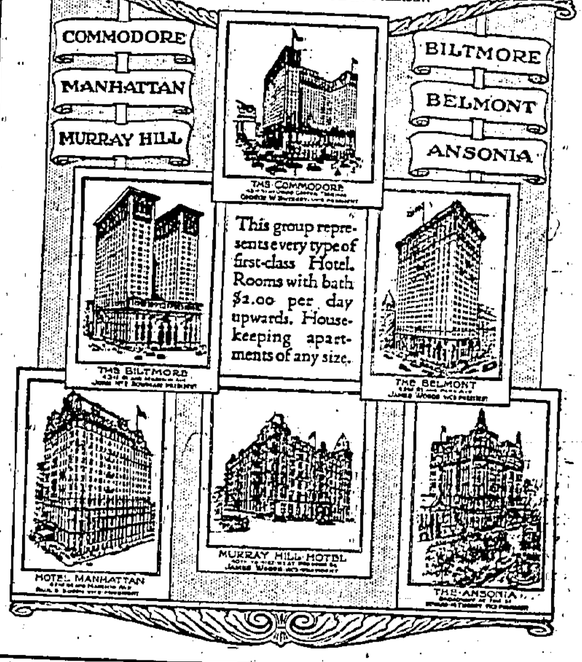
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GENERAL MANAGERS.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c., &c.
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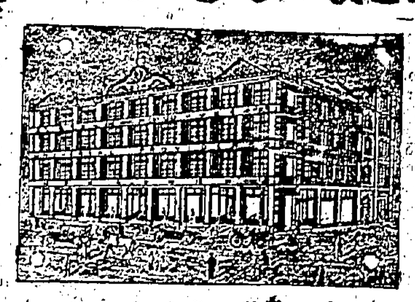
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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VŒUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
OF
GREAT AGE.
SOLE AGENTS:—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
JUST ARRIVED
NEW FOOTWEAR
FOR LADIES.
LATEST MODELS
IN
SMART BOOTS
ALSO
COURT SHOES & PUMPS
AND
SHOE SUNDRIES

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1919.

RULING A CITY.

It is more easy to criticise an administration than to administrate. If this is an admission, we make it. Criticism as commonly understood now means fault-finding. Administration means method finding, the discovery of the *pou sto*. The administrator incapable of mistakes was never yet born. The discoverer of his mistakes is also human, also prone to err, but in a less degree, because the mistakes are usually visible, like a smudge on your neighbour's nose. Those who ask the fault-finder for "constructive criticism" are really asking him to administrate, to perform the function of the administrator. That is unreasonable. It is not for the policeman to help the citizen to do right, but to pull him up when he does wrong. At present our democratic representative on the Legislative Council, Mr. Alabaster, is an exception to this rule of classification. Like the circus performer with a galloping horse under each foot, he drives double, or would do so if he had his way. In plain words, he offers "destructive criticism" as a preparatory step to exercising his right (which he is obliged to claim) to submit the constructive sort. Why should it be necessary to claim what is so patently his right? It is because the administration is seeking for the *pou sto* in an improper direction. It has a big weight to lift. We all recognize that. It seeks the easiest and most convenient way of lifting it. The filling up of a skeleton ordinance in executive council is its archimedian lever, which it rests on the fulcrum of our democratic rights. To lift its weight of administrative duty it would depress and crush down our democratic privilege, our one little platform of representative franchise. This image may help to clarify the situation. No one seriously suspects the present personal of our administration of a lust for power. Show them an easy way of getting their task performed, an easy way that is at once effective and honest and not displeasing to our democratic principles, and we feel sure they will not refuse it. We find the police in practically the same boat as the government. Theirs is a hard job, a job entangled in difficulties innumerable and peculiar to the place. To do it effectively, and as conveniently as may be, they are tempted to "short cuts" sometimes that defy some of the most sacred principles of British justice. In this they have been aided and abetted by their colleagues of the administration, with ordinances that contain clauses not in keeping with the principles mentioned. The function of the Legislative Council is to scrutinize all such ordinances in detail, to refuse to pass or approve these "short cuts" that facilitate administration at the expense of principles. If the Executive Council is going to persist in filling in the vital inwards of our laws, ignoring the Legislative Council, its temptation will always be to look first to its own convenience, to the facilitation of its own arduous task, and to blink principles that might stand in the way of such "short cuts." That is why it is most important to the residents at large that the hands of Mr. Alabaster should be upheld just now. He is not fighting for an academic principle, he is standing for a rule that is material to the well-being of us all, a practical matter in which our interest is vital. As soon as we discover the true motive of the Administration's apparent desire to do in Executive Council what should properly be done in Legislative Council—this perfectly natural and understandable inclination to the "short cut" and line of least resistance—we are aware of the very real danger and of the importance of averting it. Let us admit that their task is a hard one. Nevertheless they are paid to do it, and we have the right to demand that they do it properly. They must not be permitted to use our bodies as stepping stones on which to cross their little quagmire. We have paid the price of a proper causeway for them; let them use it.

KWANGTUNG PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

For months there has been a deadlock in the business of this provincial government, and if there hadn't also been a military government to carry on meanwhile, Kwangtung's chaotic condition would have been even more remarkable. There was a split over the election of a Speaker, and those who were unsuccessful took the odd line of abstaining from sessions, preventing a quorum. It is understood that while thus neglecting the duty they were chosen to do, they raised no objection to the payment of their salaries and expenses. Some of them managed to get a caucus meeting to denounce the Canton streetcar scheme, but which lot that was we have no means of telling. That these childish and ill-mannered divisions have been now abolished is reported, but it is not stated that this was due to a general recognition that country should come before party. Indeed, the references in the Chinese Press suggest that Republican China so far as Kwangtung is concerned does not shape more patriotically and honestly than the old Manchu regime under (say) Viceroy Shum. Thus the *Canton Times* of Saturday quite openly said that the winning faction had worked so quietly for their candidate and "the buying out" of the members of the opposition faction that even some of the leading spirits of the minority were ignorant of what had happened until the election was held. They were, as its headline suggested, "left out in the cold." What then was the warm? Very warm indeed, if the following naive paragraph is to stand:

> There is a rumour going around that Won Sung-ling was paid $20,000 for his resignation of the speakership. As some of his loyal followers were left out of the bargain, naturally they are much displeased at their leader's abandoning the fight so unceremoniously.

By way of confirmation we have a letter to Mr. Wong from Mr. Luk Meng-fei, one of his supporters, in which the gentleman was reproached in plain terms. Here is the concluding portion of the letter:

> "In this connection it is recalled that you previously had published in the papers that you would not resign. But how comes to-day's letter of resignation?" Is it a case of forgery? Or is that you have traded it off and left us in the lurch? If the latter supposition is true, then your personal character is not worthy of inquiry. Since I still have some respect for you, I take the liberty of asking you for a clear explanation of your peculiar behaviour. Kindly let me have your reply. I am, etc."

The queer thing is that our Canton contemporary, giving publicity to these accusations, argues that now the "split" is ended, the Assembly should get on with its job. Would it not be more seemly to urge that, if these accusations be found true, the entire den of rascals should be cleared out, declared unfit for public service, and replaced by honest men? Apparently the people regard it as a commonplace matter. "What Cantonese are chiefly concerned about," we are told, "is whether the Assembly Members will give their attention to public affairs now that their private squabble is over. There are many important measures awaiting the action of our legislature. The Tramway, the appropriation for Education, the Civil Governorship, gambling, annual budget, measures for local self-government, and many other questions concerning the province, should receive immediate attention."

How can they possibly expect immediate attention in the alleged circumstances? Surely the first attention of these gentlemen will be given to ways and means of getting that $20,000 back, with interest.

MARTINETS AND VOLUNTEERS.

It seems almost impossible to get a certain type of officer (usually a carpet soldier) to recognize that there is room for difference in treatment of regular troops and of volunteers. Private Stephen Winthrop did his bit in the Malay States Volunteer Rifles. Under section 6 of the Volunteer Enactment of 1913 a volunteer, providing that the volunteers were not on active service, could give 14 days notice and resign from the corps. Deciding that the war was over and his usefulness ended, Pte. Winthrop gave the notice. He had been nine years without Home leave, and should have had it. It was refused, on the ground that they were still on active service. In that case, he said, where's my pay? They took no notice of his arguments, but finally he extorted a reply. It said it was "not usual to give reasons when dealing with men." Isn't that typical, and isn't it exasperatingly uncalled for? Pte Winthrop having been illegally fined beat them at law, and subsequently went to law again to test his right to resign. Definition of "active service" now comes in, and we don't know how the case was decided. In the course of the appeal it appeared that the only proof of publication they had was a newspaper paragraph in the *Malay Mail*. It is certain that if this newspaper paragraph had been to an opposite effect (say of notifying the demobilization of the M. S. V. R.) they would have laughed at the idea of counting it as evidence. There you are, by hook or crook, and often crook, these pig-headed bullies will fight to have their own way. Special circumstances call for special consideration, not for red-tape and cast-iron regulations. We should have expected a body like the M. S. V. R. to be let down much more gracefully than it seems to have been.

PRINCE CHARMING'S ADVENTURES.

After all, civic receptions and patriotic speeches must be dull, palling arid things for youth when repeated and continued as on our Prince's tour. It was pleasant to read and think of the adventure in which His Royal Highness was surrounded by galloping Indians in paint and feathers. It must have been a refreshing break for him. We are presuming that Prince Charming's boyhood was not deprived of its Fenimore Cooper, and that there would be for him on this occasion some of the thrill that come, of literary association. We can well remember the emotions with which we first gazed upon the Noble Red Man in his own country. Recollections of Fenimore Cooper, Ellis, Ballantyne and less reputable writers poured in, associated with memories of holidays and orchards and ripping days. We failed to find the statuesque beauty of "Deerfoot" in our first bunch, and can but hope H.R.H. was more successful. Our own experiences of an Indian camp enabled us to appreciate that touching reference of Mark Twain's, in which he said that the Noble Red Man was being slowly but surely pushed toward the setting sun. This, he remarked, was rough on the setting sun.

AN ITEM OF NEWS.

"A leading British newspaper" is credited by American newspapers with the statement that the British Government is considering the cession of the West Indies to the U.S.A. in part payment of Britain's war debt to that country.

By British West Indies is meant the Bahamas (4,404 sq. miles, population 60,000) Barbados (166 sq. miles, pop. 187,000) Bermuda (19 sq. miles, pop. 19,000) Jamaica (4,450 sq. miles, pop. 831,000) Trinidad (1,974 sq. miles, pop. 334,000) and the Windward Islands. (508 sq. miles, pop. 175,000.)

In view of the extent and richness of these territories, the phrase "part payment" suggests a queer notion of our indebtedness.

The Americans could no doubt "do" with these islands, to round off their hemisphere, and further establish the Monroe Doctrine; but as they also believe in "self determination," they will admit that the West Indians should be consulted first.

The Government that dares not cede Ulster to Ireland should not, without "considering" it further cede the West Indies to America even to pay its debts.

There's probably not a word of truth in it.

BLACK OR BROWN BOOTS.

We don't take this subject as seriously as our friend John Kestrel does, but if we are to argue it seriously, we will thank him for the reference to the Defence Corps. It permits an odorous comparison. There has been a lot of severe talk about the "insubordination" of the Police Reserves, but only humorous and indulgent gossip about the notorious and no less real insubordination of the Reserves, some of whom, big men, not small fry, more or less made a joke of the job. What of the one who left his rifle on the bank steps while he slipped off to the Hongkong Club or elsewhere, and had it stolen? If that had happened in the Police Reserves, say if Jojo Gutz had done it, it would have been a terrible offence. Treat 'em all alike, and judge 'em all alike. The regulation about black boots should never have been made. Where's the sense of it?

CHINESE NOTES.

Telegrams to the *Wah Tsz Yat Po* announce that Wong Yap Tong arrived at Shanghai on Friday evening. Many people believed he would never get there. His progress was something like that of the young dog which desires to approach and fawn but cannot quite overcome its fears. With people in the South yelling at him to go back, and Peking urging him to go on, there was some excuse for Mr. Wong's hesitations and delays. He is staying at the Tatung Gardens. So far the Southern delegates have shown no eagerness to meet him. The Cabinet wants the Peace Negotiations to open immediately. All friends of China wish to goodness they'd get on with it, and get it over.

HOW CAN HE DO IT?

Macao's one and only kinema showman is in a difficulty. It appears that ever since the Kinema was introduced in Macao, the pictures which were procured from Hongkong were shown there with English titles and wordings. The new Commissioner of Police has now decided to force the manager to do the impossible. He gave him short notice on Saturday last, to remove all the English wordings on the pictures and substitute Portuguese. The Manager who is a plucky man decided to question the lawfulness of the order and the case will be taken to Court soon. On Saturday night all the pictures were shewn with English words as hitherto, in defiance of the commissioner's orders.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/2 3/16d.

The *Gazette* announces that Foochow is now free from infectious or contagious diseases.

The s.s. "Phranang," (Capt. Nuol) arrived from Hongay on Saturday with 2,100 tons of coal.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of cholera and four of gastro-enteritis.

The s.s. "Missin Maru," (Capt. Shioshita) arrived from Keelung on Sunday with 1,120 tons of coal.

Gun practice will be carried out at Pakshawan, in a N.E. direction, on September 27 from 8 am. to noon.

The s.s. "Suzuki Maru," (Capt. Yabuta) arrived from Chingwantao on Saturday with 2,600 tons of coal.

Mrs. M. C. Rasmussen was the only European passenger who arrived on the s.s. "Soshu Maru" on Saturday.

The s.s. "Tean," (Capt. Scott) arrived from Canton at 7 p.m., on Saturday with 160 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Shantung," (Capt. Monkman) arrived from Canton on Sunday with 262 tons of general cargo.

Warrants for the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's interim dividend can be obtained on and after October, 7.

The s.s. "Foochow" (Capt. Melcham) arrived from Hongay at 6.15 a.m., yesterday with 2,400 tons of coal for Hongkong.

There is a meeting at Government House this afternoon for the purpose of setting forth the needs of the University of Hongkong.

We understand that Rev. Mr. Lindsay, the new chaplain for St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, is due here about the 18th December.

A valuation of the tenements in the Colony, for the year commencing July 1, 1920, will be made before April 30, 1920, or as soon thereafter as may be.

The s.s. "Tungshing," (Captain Udden) arrived from Shanghai on Sunday with 1,191 tons of general cargo, of which 217 tons were for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Soshu Maru," (Capt. Inone) arrived from Takao via Swatow at 1.50 p.m., on Saturday with 25 tons of general cargo and 22 bags of mails.

On and after October 1, 1919, the Union Rate of Postage will be charged on all letters and postcards sent from Hongkong to all places in Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Tibet.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Colonel L. Humphrey, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., has been appointed a member of the Sanitary Board and of the Medical Board, during the absence of Col. Crisp.

Pay.-Lieut. A. S. Holborn, R.N., secretary to Commodore Gurner, in charge of the Naval Establishments, Hongkong, has been awarded the O.B.E. for distinguished services during the war.

A well-known Labour M.P. offered to bet an equally well-known mine-owner that Mr. Smillie would be in the House of Commons before the end of the year. The bet was taken at 5 to 1.

The s.s. "Hangsang," (Capt. Holmwood) arrived from Shanghai on Saturday with 362 tons of general cargo of which 162 tons were for Hongkong. She also brought 5 European passengers and 2 bags of mails.

"The Governor of Timor, Senhor Gentil paid a visit to Macao on the 15 inst. and left on the 17th with a million dollars from the Macao Treasury for Timor. The Governor of Goa (Port. India) will probably follow this step."

Lieutenant Sir A. Whitten Brown, who with Sir John Alcock, made the first direct crossing of the Atlantic by aeroplane, was married to Miss Marguerite Kennedy, daughter of Major Kennedy, R.A.F., at the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

The latest issue of the *Naval and Military Record* contains a photograph of the Hongkong Naval Football Eleven which won, last season, the League Championship and the United Services League, and were only narrowly defeated by the Hongkong Club in the Shield Championship.

Eng.-Rear-Admi. G. W. Roome, C.B.E., who has just been promoted to that rank, became an assistant-engineer on July 1, 1887, and attained the rank of engineer-captain on November 27, 1914. He was appointed chief-engineer at Hongkong Dockyard on January 3, 1912, and to the *Lion* on October 29, 1918.

THE TRADE-MARK CASE.

M.B.K. FINED $50.

SKOTT & CO. RECEIVE 500 BAGS OF FLOUR AS COMPENSATION.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the hearing of the case was concluded in which Messrs. H. Skott & Co. proceeded against the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, for that the latter, on August 15, at Kowloon, did put in their vessel for sale or the purpose of trade 2,041 sacks of flour to which a false imitation of complainant's "Steamer" trade-mark had been applied.

The flour is valued at $7,000 and was seized by Messrs. H. Skott & Co. and placed in the Kowloon Godowns.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

At the last hearing Mr. Davidson argued that if his clients were guilty it was only on a technical point, because the absence of Messrs. Skott's trade-mark from the local market for over seven years naturally led one to believe that it was non existent, though that, of course, was not his defence. His main point was that his client had acted innocently and without any intention to defraud. They only imported the consignment of flour in question to fulfil a contract in Bangkok and not for local sale.

On Saturday, when the hearing of the case was continued, Mr. Davidson said he wished to add a few more points to his previous argument. It had occurred to him that there was a comment which might be made on the defence to the effect that the arguments he had addressed on "otherwise acted innocently" almost meant a defence of ignorance of the law. That, however, was not his defence. They knew the Ordinance, but had no intention of infringing it. His attention had been further drawn to a rather interesting fact, namely that Messrs. Skott & Co. were in this position—that, not having used their mark for seven years, they were liable to have it struck off the Register. It seemed extraordinary that a company of high standing should be liable to be proceeded against, criminally, and put to the expense of defending themselves for a mark which was liable to be struck off the Register at any time. If his clients had thought it worth while, they could now, or at any time, have the mark removed from the Register. One other point he wished to refer to and that related to the bale of sacks. The prosecution had examined the bale which they had seized, and had found it contained only 12 sacks and not 2,000 sacks as had been previously stated.

Mr. Johnson said the fact of Messrs. Skott & Co.'s mark not having been on the market for seven years had no bearing on the case. He had stated at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution that, if the Court wished it, he could call any amount of dealers in American flour in this Colony to show why there had been no American flour imported since practically before the war. The war, of course, was the main cause, but the firms were also up against high prices. That particular brand of flour was of a very high quality, and the cost was prohibitive at the present time.

Mr. Davidson replied that it might be so. He mentioned the point only to show what view the Legislature took of those delays.

Mr. Johnson: It is not delay; it is inability, as everybody knows.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that he did not think the point was very relevant to the case.

Mr. Johnson, continuing, said that Mr. Davidson had unnecessarily thrown a considerable amount of mud at his client; therefore, he could not blame him (Mr. Johnson) if he commented severely on what Mr. Davidson's client had said. He intended quoting from a newspaper—and, if his memory was any good, it was a pretty accurate report; it was the *Daily Press* report. According to that, Mr. Davidson had said that Messrs. Skott & Co. never ought to have brought criminal proceedings; Civil proceedings should have been taken.

Mr. Davidson replied that at that point the report was slightly different from what he had said, which was that if the mark on the bags of flour was an exact imitation of a particular mark, and therefore calculated to deceive, it was possible for civil proceedings to be taken.

Mr. Johnson: We'll leave it at that.

Continuing, Mr. Johnson stated that the summons was issued on a Monday. The evidence given by Mr. Scott with regard to the interviews he had with defendants were neither challenged nor contradicted. On the morning after they seized the flour and issued a summons, a member of the defendant firm called upon his clients and asked to see the mark. He did not mention anything about the flour or about exporting it. The representative was told that the mark was registered. He left the office and returned two day's later to suggest a settlement. That was before the matter was put into the hands of defendants' lawyers. The representative was offered certain terms with regard to a settlement. He agreed, and said they only wanted confirmation from his manager. In the meantime, the manager had gone to see Messrs. Hastings & Hastings and being advised that he had committed no offence, did not settle, although previously the representative was of opinion that an offence had been committed. Mr. Davidson then came to see him (Mr. Johnson) and told him that the flour had been brought here for exportation to Bangkok and that his defence was that his client had acted innocently in the matter. He asked that the matter be dropped. No settlement was mentioned.

Mr. Davidson: I told you the whole facts.

Mr. Johnson: You did not tell me that your client had been dealing in flour in the Hongkong market before this. I found that out afterwards. I told you I entirely disagreed with you. It is stated in the paper here that you said: "If the flour was allowed to go our costs would have been paid."

Mr. Davidson: I refuse to be bound by the *Daily Press*.

Mr. Johnson: My memory is pretty good, and I think you said it. What I want to say is this. The question of paying costs was mentioned in this Court for the first time. I rejected your offer to drop the matter; I told you it was a deliberate case of infringement and my client was right. This is an excellent example of what this Ordinance is intended to prevent.

Mr. Johnson next referred to a similar Trade-marks' Act at Home, which had been made to protect merchants. If a mark had been imitated it was obvious that a certain amount of damage would naturally follow.

Mr. Davidson replied that he did not believe any damage had been suffered in the present instance.

Mr. Johnson stated that he did not know whether the Magistrate wished him to go into the question of whether the mark was calculated to deceive. He would point out that the mark was known as the "Steamer" mark, and his submission was that any trade-mark or picture-representation of a steamer was obviously calculated to deceive. There were cases in which it had been held that if a person used a word in such a manner that it conflicted with a trade-mark which used the same word it was calculated to deceive. Even if the defendants had merely tried to register the word "Steamship" and had not used a picture of the steamer at all it would have amounted to the same thing. It was of the greatest importance, because in the present instance Messrs. Skott & Co.'s trade-mark was known everywhere as the "Steamer" trade-mark.

Mr. Davidson: We admit that our mark ought to have been registered.

Mr. Johnson: This mark is calculated to deceive on the face of it.

Mr. Lindsell: I am quite satisfied on that point.

Mr. Johnson: If your worship is satisfied I will not labour the point.

Mr. Lindsell: I do not want to hear any argument on that.

Mr. Davidson: We do not deny it.

Mr. Johnson stated that the complainants had not used the mark for some years. Mr. Scott had told the Court why that was. It was principally due to inability to get the flour. The defendants were an enormous concern, probably one of the biggest Japanese firms in the Colony. They had branches everywhere, including one in Melbourne. He thought the defendant's manager had said that the Melbourne branch had been established for seven years, yet he did not know whether the mark had been registered there or not; he merely said it must be registered because it was in his contract notes, "our registered brand." He asked the manager how long the mark had been registered and he replied that he did not know. He did not think it mattered a jot whether the mark had been registered in Melbourne or not, because if that was to be held as a proof of innocence it would simply mean that if once a mark were registered in one part of the world it would be protected everywhere else. This mark was not protected because it had not been registered in this Colony by the defendants although they knew the mark had not been in use. They registered a similar trade-mark in Australia, brought flour to Hongkong, sold it and made a market for it in Hongkong and the outlying ports under the name the "Steamer" brand, which his clients had been working on, and which, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, they could not use. His impression was that his friend stated the complainant had to prove *mens rea*.

Mr. Davidson: No, I said your Worship must prove *mens rea*.

Mr. Johnson stated that, according to the authorities, it was not for him to prove *mens rea*," but for defendant to prove the absence of *mens rea*. Under Section 1 of the Ordinance under which the defendant was summoned, it was clearly laid down that there was no necessity to prove intention to defraud anybody at all. Mr. Johnson cited many authorities on that point, and then said that there was no doubt at all that when the defendants ordered the 2,000 bags of flour they knew of the mark. He had merely to satisfy the Magistrate that if the defendants knew of it they could not be held to have acted innocently.

Mr. Davidson remarked that that was not quite a fair way of stating it.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE TRADE-MARK CASE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Mr. Johnson: Perhaps you will contradict this statement, too, which appears in the *Daily Press*. It says: "All the information in our possession was placed at the disposal of Messrs. Dennys & Bowley, who were perfectly aware of the exportation of flour to Bangkok. That is our defence." In your opening you said: "It was admitted there were no sales since 1912, and that was my clients case." In this case you were perfectly aware of the existence of the mark.

Mr. Davidson: It was our case from the beginning that we did not know until June. We saw your circular-letter, and since then we have stopped importing.

Mr. Lindsell: I am satisfied that when defendants knew, they stopped further shipments.

Mr. Johnson: But they wanted to export this to Bangkok after they knew of the existence of the mark.

Continuing, Mr. Johnson stated that importation into one country for exportation into another was no defence against infringement. Their whole point was that the defendants knew of the mark, knew that for the present his clients were effecting no sales, and deliberately infringed the Ordinance. The only innocence there was that they did not know they could be prevented from exporting the flour. There was a case in which a man imported cigarettes and sold them under a false description. He pleaded innocence of the existence of a description, but was found guilty. This was an exactly parallel case. They knew of the mark and, in spite of it, they brought the flour to Hongkong and said they acted innocently because they were going to export it. It had already been admitted by the defendants that between six and eight million bags of flour passed through Hongkong annually and of this total about 500,000 bags were sold locally. The Magistrate, therefore, would appreciate what it meant to have a mark registered here to make a market for disposing of flour in the neighbouring ports. One of his friend's other arguments was that the defendants had acted openly. What did openly amount to in the present case? They stated that they had imported 20,000 bags of flour in two years, which, as the Magistrate aptly said, was "merely a drop in the sea." It was obvious in the circumstances that if a merchant wanted to protect his trade mark he would have to employ an army of detectives for the purpose because of the small quantities dealt with. There was only one conclusion and that the defendants had guilty knowledge.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Lindsell delivered the following judgment: "The defence have not satisfied me under sub-section (c) that they "otherwise acted innocently." The strange coincidence of the two "Steamer" brands of flour has not been explained. I do not believe that even prior to June the defendants were unaware of Messrs. Shott's mark. I am satisfied, further, that the importation of this particular consignment constitutes an offence, since it is admitted that before making their June contract defendants knew of the registered mark. I fine defendants $50. I order the flour to be confiscated, to be put into other bags and sold at auction by Government."

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Mr. Johnson applied for costs. He said he had authorities on that point.

Mr. Lindsell: He is fined $50.

Mr. Johnson: No, I refer to the costs of the prosecution under the Merchandise Ordinance, Section 12. My clients have been put to great expense to protect their legitimate rights. You have power to give us the flour.

Mr. Davidson remarked that he hoped that the Magistrate was not under the impression that he was obliged to forfeit the flour. It was not so. The offence was a technical one, and forfeiture was a very serious thing indeed. The Magistrate himself had not taken a serious view of the case because he had only fined the defendants $50 although the maximum fine was $500.

Mr. Lindsell: The maximum fine is $100.

Mr. Davidson: My mistake. I make an application that the flour be not forfeited, because, I submit, it is a hardship. This is more or less a technical offence. Your Worship's judgment says: "I am satisfied that defendants knew of the mark before June." There is no evidence of that, and my statement was not challenged by the prosecution. In view of the mark not being in use, the probability is that my client's statement is true.

Mr. Lindsell: I am going on the statement made by a representative of the defendant firm in the witness-box.

Mr. Davidson: If they had challenged it I could have brought evidence to prove that the mark was not in use on the market. Mr. Scott himself said they have had no sales for seven years. That part of the judgment strikes me as a mistake, and may have had weight in regard to the forfeiture of the flour.

Mr. Lindsell: The onus was on you to prove that you did not know. You have not satisfied me that you did not know.

Mr. Davidson: Your Worship is wrong on that point. In your finding on other points you have evidence to support it, but on this point there is no evidence whatever. Our evidence was unchallenged. Your finding is against the weight of the evidence.

Mr. Lindsell: It is not for the prosecution to prove.

Mr. Davidson stated that his client had proved conclusively his ignorance of the existence of the trade-mark.

Mr. Lindsell: I may not believe it.

Mr. Davidson replied that it was rather hard. Complainant could be amply protected. The mark could be withdrawn. It could not possibly do any harm. As regards the question of costs, in civil actions the costs naturally followed, but this was a totally different case. There were no special circumstances. It would be a miscarriage of justice if costs were awarded. The mere fact of being found guilty was not a sufficient reason for granting costs.

Mr. Lindsell: The conviction stands. As regards the question of costs, 500 bags to be handed to Messrs. Skott & Co., and the remainder to be disposed of by the Government.

Mr. Davidson: That will be $1,500—ten times the amount.

Mr. Lindsell: What about the $1 a bag your clients wished to offer?

Mr. Davidson: A bag is worth $3. It was a sort of *cumshaw* for the use of the mark.

Mr. Johnson: My client has suffered. We want an order for the withdrawal and obliteration of the mark.

Mr. Lindsell: Yes, my order stands.

Mr. Davidson asked that the order should not be put into force for some time, as he wished to consider his position.

Mr. Lindsell: I will give you leave to state a case; the order not to be put in force for seven days.

CAUSES CELEBRES AT MACAO.

"CHINA MAIL" WANTED THERE.

The preliminary enquiry at Macao into the case of misappropriation of $40,000, the property of the Dredging Department of the Macao Public Works, by four Portuguese and two Chinese, all of whom have been arrested, was held in private and a *China Mail* reporter was informed while in Macao in connection with the Dock Co. case, that all the accused were remanded in custody and will be tried in November Criminal Sessions at Macao by the new Judge who is due from Lisbon about the end of October.

In connection with this case, Macao was stirred to a high pitch of indignation when it was let out that Portuguese clerks of the Banco National Ultramarino were on Saturday morning dismissed by the manager for no more serious offence than that of visiting their friends at the jail on the previous afternoon. Public opinion in Macao is very much against this unjust attitude taken by the manager of the Bank.

It is stated that these two men are not going to "take it lying down" but have already instructed lawyers to take up their case and sue the Bank for wrongful dismissal.

This rumour was picked up in the hotel lounge by our reporter who overheard a Hongkong man who was spending the week end in Macao remark to the narrator of the story that the Macao press is dead and probably muzzled. "Gee!" he said, "if you only had a paper like the *China Mail* here things would be kept lively here for a bit. I am sure the manager of the Bank would find the place too hot for him."

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British:—	*Japanese*:—
Cheongshing	Soshu Maru
Sunning	Suzuki Maru
Circe Shell	Nissin Maru
Foochow	Kairiu Maru
Tean	Fushimi Maru
Shantung	Nippon Maru
Glenfalloch	Amakusa Maru
Phranang	Hoten Maru
Bendoran	Ujo Maru
Kaifong	Masayoshu Maru
Hangchow	
Tungshing	*Chinese*:—
Haiching	
Brisbane	Tungshing
Hinsang	Chik Shang
Jason	Shun Shing
Laisang	Nam Kam
Hermelin	
Pheumpenh	*Norwegian*:—
	Hero
American:—	
West Wind	*Russian*:—
Quinnebaug	
Brooklyn	Olaf
Tancerville	

CRICKET.

PRACTICE MATCH AT KOWLOON.

On the Kowloon C.C. ground on Saturday, the members played a practice match—the first of the season. In this match four old players who had returned from the war—Messrs. J. V. Braga, E. Carr, P. W. A. Wilkie, and W. T. Elson—showed themselves up to their usual standard and the Kowloon C.C. can be considered fortunate in being able to count upon these men's services for the coming season. C. J. Stapleton played very good cricket and made 90 runs the highest score of the match. Scores:—

A. A. CLAXTON'S XI.

A. A. Claxton, b Tayler	24
B. W. Bradbury, c Braga, b Tayler	6
P. H. A. Wilkie, c Sousa, b Ramsay	17
C. J. Stapleton, not out	90
E. Carr, c Meade, b Elson	27
L. E. S. Hodge, b Elson	13
A. O. Brawn, not out	2
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wickets, declared)	188

E. J. Edwards, A. W. E. Davidson, O. Else, and H. Overy did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tayler	12	1	58	2
Woodman	4	0	19	0
Ramsay	8	0	25	1
Braga	3	0	17	0
Pile	3	0	18	0
Meade	2	0	9	0
Cary	1	0	11	0
Elson	3	0	22	2

J. P. ROBINSON'S XI.

Lt. Cary, b Overy	18
A. W. Ramsay, c Stapleton, b Carr	11
O. Woodman, b Overy	0
L. J. Blackburn, b Overy	0
W. T. Elson, c Overy, b Claxton	20
H. H. Tayler, b Hodge	9
J. V. Braga, c Hodge, b Brawn	35
J. P. Robinson, c Wilkie, c Carr	23
A. G. Pile, c Overy, b Carr	11
J. C. Fletcher, b Carr	2
W. Kay, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	141

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Overy	9	0	54	3
Carr	6.6	0	27	4
Claxton	3	0	14	1
Hodge	4	0	20	1
Brawn	4	0	18	1

MACKINTOSH'S MEN'S WEAR.

Can you get a smile from this little dialogue?

"You never wear a mackintosh?"

"No, I never was."

It doesn't matter if you cannot. One man's joke is another man's boredom, but all men can get "suited" by going to Mackintosh and Co. Ltd. We are reminded of this excellent establishment by the receipt of some boxes of matches, which they call "a light reminder." There is also a little book calling attention to their business. These things are for new clients. Existing customers need no reminders. Once they have sampled the Mackintosh methods and styles they are never in doubt where to go for the things they want.

HORRID MURDER STORY.

Macao rumour is playing with the details of a horrid murder, not yet proved in Court.

A Chinese gambler, sponging on a hard-working wife, is said to have proposed to her that she should lead an immoral life so as to furnish him with more cash. Naturally she railed at him and told him pointedly and repeatedly what he was. Angered, he felled her with a billet of wood. He is then alleged to have poured kerosene oil on the unconscious woman and burned her to death.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester report on August 18:

American Cotton prices show little change on the week's trading. There has certainly not been the buoyant feeling which held for so long, but the depression caused by the economic situation appears, for the present at least, to have been fully discounted. A good deal of uncertainty remains as to the future course of prices but the available supply of cotton does not promise to be too abundant, and there can be little doubt that if demand should again be resumed on a scale as extensive as it has been, there would be a quick recovery. In spite of the recent weakness, a serious fall in values does not seem at all probable in the near future. Egyptian cotton appears to have found its level, and although substantially lower than a week ago it is responsible for a marked increase in the price of the various classes of goods for which it is used. Spinners' strength is still a remarkable feature, any abatement in the prices of yarns being still almost negligible. There is no doubt that this section of the trade is having a spell of almost unprecedented prosperity and in the event of a reduced demand it would seem that revision of margins here may easily lead to a material fall in cloth prices. For the present these are essentially unaffected and the hesitating course of cotton futures is no doubt largely responsible for the contraction in business having become more marked during the week. The turnover has in fact been quite unimportant. China and India have bought small lots only and there is still some enquiry from Egypt. South America and the Home Trade have also accounted for a miscellaneous business of but moderate dimensions. The good report on the India Monsoon has been an encouraging feature and it has now been followed by the rise in the value of the rupee. Both of these are extremely important factors increasing as they do India's purchasing capacity, and the prospects of a good business are very considerably enhanced in consequence. The stoppage in the Yorkshire mines which still drags on and has had a most prejudicial effect on the local manufactories and finishing works, now appears to have taken a hopeful turn towards a settlement.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

THE Attention of Members is drawn to the necessity of giving notice to Fanling in advance as to Meals required there.

Notice should be given at Fanling not later than the day before and Members failing to do so may not in future be served.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 30th September, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER, Esq.,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY 11th day of October 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th October 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME FLINT.

Has pleasure in informing her many Patrons that she is receiving by the next French Mail steamer a large stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising: Evening and Day Gowns, Evening Cloaks and Heavy Winter Coats.

Also a choice selection of beautiful Millinery. These stocks will be shown on or about 1st October.

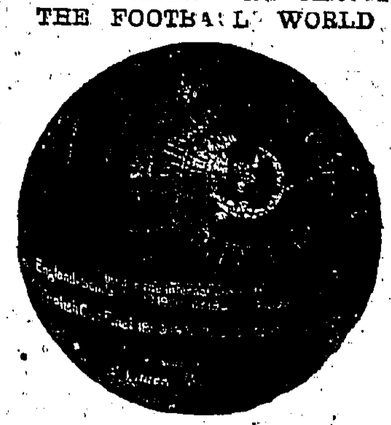
From September 25 to October 1.
A SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE
will be held
to make room for New Season's Goods.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
33, Queen's Road Central.

Madame Flint is offering a splendid selection of Materials suitable for Evening and Afternoon Gowns and Opera Cloaks. This large stock enables her to offer them at reasonable prices. MADAME FLINT takes this opportunity of thanking her many Patrons for their past favours.

NOW DRAWING GOOD HOUSES
AT THE VICTORIA
EPISODES 7 & 8 WILL BE AGAIN SHOWN TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW, FOR THE LAST TIME.
— SEE —
HAROLD LLOYD
IN A LAUGHTER-PROVOKING COMIC.

NOTICES.

EVERYTHING FOR FOOTBALL.
INCLUDING
SKILLCOCK'S
FAMOUS
FOOTBALLS
KNOWN AND PLAYED WITH THROUGHOUT THE FOOTBALL WORLD



SHIN GUARDS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES
BLADDERS, PUMPS, LACING AWLS, ETC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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"LITTLE WONDER" RECORDS
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

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ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.
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THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS
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Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid $16.50.
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SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KHIVA"	1st November	3rd December	12th December
"NOVARA"	8th November	11th December	20th December

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

		due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	7th October	28th October.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

"ITOLA"	24th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

	Leave Hongkong about	due Yokohama about
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	14th October

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).
FOR PORT SAID.
S. S. "TENSHO MARU"
will be despatched on or about 17th October.
For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents*.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE
Sailings from Hongkong.
For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents*.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)
Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.
For JAVA PORTS
For JAPAN PORTS
For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents*.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALASKA MARU Friday, 26th September.
CELEBES MARU Monday, 20th October.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
SEATTLE MARU Middle of November.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
SIAM MARU Wednesday, 24th September.
SAIGON BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
UNNAN MARU Wednesday, 1st October.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
LUZON MARU Beginning of October.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
CHICAGO MARU Tuesday, 30th September.
MANILA MARU Wednesday, 15th October.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.
KAIJO MARU Sunday, 21st September, at 10 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
SOSHU MARU
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
INDUS MARU Monday, 29th September.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Telephone No. 1074. York Buildings.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Sept. 23, at 11 a.m.
HONGAY	HANGCHOW	Sept. 23, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Sept. 23, at Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	FOOCHOW	Sept. 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 25, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHINAN	Sept. 28, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUTCHOW	Sept. 28, at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Sept. 30, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36. *AGENTS.*

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	TUNGSHING	TUESDAY, Sept. 23, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 23, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	WED'DAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Ba/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"OLEN" About October 14.
"ICONIUM" About October 22.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" About October 25.
"WHEATLAND" About November 1.
"ENDICOTT" About November 30.
"CREVECOUER" About December 20.
For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"WAWALONA" About October 31.
"NISHMAHA" About November 30.
"MONTAQUE" About December 15.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th September.
*TENYO MARU	22,000	2nd October.
†SIBERIA MARU	20,000	10th October.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	28th October.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000	10th November.
*KOREA MARU	20,000	10th November.

†From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, *MANAGER*,
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

BANKER & CO.
WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.
The M/S "KONG NING" (Captain WILES), will leave the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) for WUCHOW via West River Ports.
This Vessel has excellent European accomodation for First Class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.
An excellent table is provided.
Owing to the lack of hotel accomodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.
For freight and passage apply to—
BANKER & CO.,
1st Floor Hotel Mansions.
or
Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,
Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING

C P O S
SAILINGS
HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia ...	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
*Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Japan ...	Oct. 25	Nov. 16
Empress of Russia ...	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia ...	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan ...	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Empress of Russia ...	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

"Empress of Asia" from Hongkong, 2nd October, will not call at Shanghai unless Japanese quarantine regulations are relaxed in the interim.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 18,350 Tons Reg. Gold
EMPRESS OF ASIA 16,850 Tons Reg. $481
EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold
MONTEAGLE 6,163 Tons Reg. $436
Fares subject to change without notice.
Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature, apply to
F. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 191.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, via Vancouver, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States, also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
J. H. WALLACE.
'PHONE 42. General Agent.
HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
QUINNEBAUG	Capt. Medina	TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 26th September at 1 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart...	TUESDAY, 30th September at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" (15,000 tons). "NILE" (11,000 tons). "CHINA" (10,200 tons).
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" November 1st, 1919. "NILE" October 7th, 1919. "CHINA" November 22nd, 1919.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)
JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.
FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For	Steamer	Sails.

Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Or to REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"TEENKAI"	via Panama	23rd September.
"EURYKEDON"	via Panama	11th October.
"EURYBATES"	via Panama	7th November.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

BRITAIN HARD PRESSED IN SHIPPING RACE.

U.S. TONNAGE UP BY 8 MILLIONS: OURS DOWN 21.

BIG OUTPUT SPURT.

Great Britain maintains a lead in the world's shipping, although the margin of superiority has been vastly reduced by the United States shipbuilding output and the losses due to the war.

In the new edition of *Lloyd's Register* which is the first issued free of censorship since the beginning of the war, the race between this country and the United States is clearly shown. It demonstrates, that, in spite of the competition from the American side, Britain's advantage, in bigger ships particularly, is high, although the tables are incomplete in so far as they do not take into account the distribution among the Allies of the 1,768 German boats which at the date of the Armistice had not been captured or requisitioned.

The following gives a comparison of the steam tonnage owned by the principal maritime countries in June 1914 and June 1919.

	1914. Tns. grs.	1919. Tns. grs.
United Kingdom	18,892,000	15,345,000
British Dominions	1,632,000	1,863,000
United States :—		
Seagoing	2,027,000	9,773,000
Great Lakes ...	2,260,000	2,100,000
France	19,22,000	1,982,000
Holland	1,472,000	1,574,000
Italy	1,430,000	1,238,000
Japan	1,708,000	2,325,000
Norway	1,957,000	1,50?,000
Sweden	1,015,000	917,000
World's total ...	45,404,000	47,897,000

WHAT WAR HAS MEANT.

By means of an intricate calculation, Lloyd's have summarised the net results of the war on the world's merchant steam tonnage as follows:—

Loss of British tonnage	5,202,000
Loss of foreign tonnage (except U.S.A.) ...	9,000,000
	14,202,000
Net gain to United States tonnage ...	6,729,000
Net world's loss	7,473,000

During the last three years the number and gross tonnage of merchant vessels launched in the two countries were:—

	No.	Tonnage.
1916.—United Kingdom ...	306...	608,235
United States	167...	384,849
1917.—United Kingdom ...	286...	1,162,896
United States	266...	821,115
1918.—United Kingdom ...	361...	1,348,120
United States	741...	2,602,153

NEWFOUNDLAND RICHES.

MINERAL AND OIL DEVELOPMENT.

The great prosperity at present enjoyed by our oldest Colony was described in an interview with a representative of *The Daily Mail* by Mr. J. A. Clift, K.C., recently Minister of Agriculture and Mines in Newfoundland.

New and improved methods in the fisheries, such as the use of auxiliary engines in fishing schooners, have greatly increased the production, and a development of one of the island's main industries, the preservation of fresh fish in cold storage, promises to create a large and important trade with the United Kingdom.

"I have great faith in the mineral possibilities of Newfoundland," he said, "and I confidently anticipate that at no distant date our mineral areas will be developed and profitably operated. The necessary capital will have to be provided from outside sources, and it is hoped that it will be possible to keep the control and management under British capital.

"In Notre Dame Bay, on the north-east coast, there are numerous deposits of copper and iron pyrites as well as other minerals. I understand that some American capitalists are now negotiating for the purchase of the Little Bay Copper Mine and that the Tilt Cove Mine is about to be reopened by an American syndicate.

"The oil fields at Parson's Pond, on the west coast, are being slowly developed under the capable management of Professor Henry, who is a well-known expert in mineral oils. He speaks most optimistically with regard to the future of these oil-bearing areas. Considerable chrome deposits have been discovered in the Bay of Islands, south of the oil fields referred to. It is hoped that in the near future the Colony may be able not only to supply her own coal requirements but also to export coal.

"Negotiations are now going on with a view to securing the services of a geological surveyor for the island, and the Government hopes that it may not be long before it will be in a position to issue up-to-date information respecting the mineral resources."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.
THEY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be more pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CHINA MAIL
EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919.

SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

REFUSING TO OBEY ORDERS.

At the Marine Court to-day, a case was heard in which F. Twomey, Third Officer of the "Jason," was charged with refusing to carry out his duties on September 4.

The Court was composed of Capt. Basil Taylour (President), Lt. Com. Kibour (H. M. S Tamar), Capt. R. A. Matthews ("Laisang"), Capt. J. S. Thomson ("Haichirg"), and Capt. J. M. M Amlieh ("Tungsing").

Mr. D. J Lewis prosecuted and Mr. C. S. H. Beavis appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lewis, outlining the case stated that on August 21 the steamship "Jason" was in Shanghai. She was being taken up by a European pilot and during the passage up the river the defendant was the officer on watch. At 10 a.m. the quartermaster, a man named M Neil relieved the watch at about 11 a.m. While in the neighbourhood of other shipping the pilot gave the quartermaster the order. "Go port your helm" and afterwards asked him to ease it. The pilot was on the bridge outside the wheelhouse and the defendant was in the wheelhouse. Without consulting the pilot the defendant ordered "go starboard helm" and this the quartermaster carried out. Another order was then given by the defendant and the quartermaster told him that the pilot was in charge of the ship and he would not do anything without his orders. Shortly afterwards the pilot again ordered "port your helm" and afterwards "Ease off." The defendant ordered the quartermaster to go to starboard. The quartermaster declined to carry out the order as the Captain and pilot were on the bridge. After repeating the order a second time the defendant pushed the quartermaster away from the wheel. The Captain hearing sounds of a scuffle at the wheel house went up to ascertain the cause. The defendant told the Captain that the quartermaster refused to obey orders. The captain told the quartermaster that he must obey orders and also told the defendant that he ought not to interfere with the orders of the pilot. On September 4 the ship left Shanghai and came down the river with another European pilot on board. The defendant was again keeping watch and at 10 a.m. the quartermaster relieved the wheel. The defendant, on seeing the quartermaster immediately walked out to the bridge and told the Captain that if the quartermaster took charge of the wheel he would not assume any responsibility. The Captain ordered him to carry out his duties and after some discussion defendant refused to obey if the quartermaster were allowed to remain. The Captain told him that he did not intend to accept the defendant's condition and asked him to do his duty. The defendant refused again and the master ordered him off the ship.

Capt. T. W Quirk, the master, stated that when the ship was going up the river with a European pilot in charge he heard sounds of a fight on the bridge. He went up to ascertain the cause and noticed a steamer coming towards the vessel and a number of junks on the port side. The steering was very bad and the pilot was very dissatisfied. He saw the defendant struggling with the third mate and he ordered them to stop. He enquired what the trouble was about and the defendant informed him that the quartermaster had refused to obey his orders. The quartermaster stated that he refused the orders because they conflicted with those of the pilot.

The defendant then spoke rudely and witness told him to be more civil. He then left the deck and the ship proceeded without further mishap. The quartermaster told him afterwards that defendant's orders were against the pilot's. The quartermaster had been on the ship since February and he found him to be an excellent person. On September 4 the ship left Shanghai and proceeded down the river with a new pilot on board. At 10 a.m. the quartermaster came to relieve the wheel. Witness was speaking to the pilot at the time. The defendant came up to witness and told him. "I see you have not taken any notice of my protest." Witness asked him what he was talking about and he replied that he refused to assume any responsibility while the quartermaster was on the bridge. Witness told him that he would look into the matter later, but he refused to go away. Witness then asked him if he refused to do his duty. Defendant began shouting and witness asked him to desist, stating that that was not the sort of example to show to a crew. What did he expect discipline to be if he carried on that sort of thing. Defendant replied that witness was no better than himself and used very insulting language. Witness then said, "If you do not stop this insulting talk I'll push you one on the jaw". Defendant replied. "Go ahead, you will be sorry for it" Witness said "perhaps it might be so; will you do your duty as an officer?" He refused. Witness asked him three times and when he eventually refused witness said: Then you had better go." Since then defendant had not done any work. If the quartermaster had refused to obey orders defendant should have reported to witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis witness stated that if there was no time to report to the Captain defendant should act on his own discretion. He should not have used physical force. That sort of thing made the case bad.

But that question had no bearing on the case whatever.

Mr. Beavis: That is for the Court to say. Perhaps you will leave those matters for us to decide.

Witness: I am asking the Court's opinion.

Mr. Beavis: After the incident on August 21, did you have any conversation with the defendant at lunch? The defendant asked you whether under the circumstances he could not be held responsible? You told him that the responsibility lay with him and yourself?

Witness: I told him it was a very serious matter, especially as I was on the bridge at the time.

The case is proceeding.

GOOD FOR EVIL.

EXCUSE FOR STEALING

A newspaper seller on the Canton steamers had lost both of his parents. He had a friend, who had such sympathy for him that he offered him a bed in his house. This friend, being the principal tenant of No. 124 Des Vœux Road Central also rented a cubicle to a visitor. The orphan, on account of the dear price of rice, became dishonest. His hitherto kind friend asked him to leave his house. He stayed on until everybody was out. He went into the visitor's quarters, and came out with a bag. He was seen by another occupant of the house. On Saturday and was arrested. Before Mr. Smith this morning, he admitted the theft and said "I admit that I was the thief, but there is a reason for the theft.

Mr. Smith:—What reason?

Defendant:—My friend asked me to leave, but I had no clothing to wear, so I took the bag.

Mr. Smith:—That is no excuse for such a theft. I sentence you to six weeks' hard labour.

DISTRICT WATCHMAN STONED.

At 11.30 this morning, a district watchman while on duty in Wo Fung Street saw a pickpocket at work. The victim was aware and raised an alarm. The watchman who was then closely behind the thief, arrested him, but he broke away and escaped. The watchman gave chase and on turning a corner, saw the thief again. He was amongst a crowd of men, who threw large stones at the watchman. He got one on his head, and was badly hurt. Blood was flowing profusely, and he was assisted by constables to the station, where his wound was attended to. Immediately, police officers were sent down to the spot to enquire.

STOWAWAY CARRIES ARMS.

A Japanese was before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning charged with being a stowaway on board the O.S.K. s.s. "Soshu Maru," while on her journey from Swatow to Hongkong, and with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

Defendant admitted the charges, and said that he obtained the dagger while in Formosa.

His Worship imposed a fine of $50 or six weeks for each charge.

U.S. PASSPORTS.

The American Consul General has received instructions enabling him to waive the visa of passports of non-Americans travelling through the Panama Canal zone and not touching at any other port or place in the United States when such traveller would otherwise be permitted to make the trip. Consular officers are also authorized at the present time to visa the passports of Finnish subjects in their discretion in accordance with regulations governing the visa of passports of subjects of other neutral nations.

OPIUM CARRIER.

A Chinese walking in Hollywood Road yesterday, was arrested by a suspicious constable. He was searched, and found tied to his girdle was a packet containing ten taels of prepared opium. He was arrested and brought to the station. This morning before Mr. Lindsell, he was fined $750 or in default six months hard labour.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The s.s. "Sunning," (Capt. Benson) cleared for Canton at 5 p.m. to-day with general cargo.

The s.s. Luchow," (Capt. Morse) cleared for Bangkok at 10 a.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Nissen Maru," (Capt. Shioshita) cleared for Keelung at 6 a.m. to-day. She took no cargo.

The s.s. "Quinnebaug," (Capt. Medina) arrived from Swatow yesterday with 700 tons of general cargo and mails.

The s.s. "Kairin Maru," (Capt. Takata) arrived from Keelung on Sunday with 1,020 tons of coal for Hongkong.

The A.P.Co's. s.s. "Circe Shell," (Capt. Lauchbury) arrived from Singapore on Sunday with a cargo of 3,884 tons of oil fuel.

The s.s. "Cheongshing," (Capt. Van Cortland) arrived from Tientsin on Sunday with 2,200 tons of general cargo, of which 1,100 tons were for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Sunning," (Captain Benson) arrived from Shanghai on Sunday with 1,566 tons of general cargo, of which 946 tons were for Hongkong. She also brought 111 bags of mails.

COLLECTING A GAMBLING DEBT.

WITH A HAMMER.

Three men were before Mr. Smith charged with assaulting a boatman with a hammer at 6.30 p.m. yesterday in Connaught Road West.

Cham Tai, the complainant said that six months ago he gambled with first defendant and lost $19 to him. He had no money to pay, but promised he would give by instalments of $1 a month, but he refused. Last night at about 6.30 p.m. while he was on his boat, which was lying alongside the China Merchant's wharf, the defendants came on board, and first defendant asked for money.

Witness said he had no money, and was laid hold of by first defendant who struck him with a hammer, and the other two defendants used their fists. He ran ashore and was chased by defendants.

A district watchman said he was on duty last night in Connaught Road West when he heard cries of 'save life'! He ran forward and saw first defendant holding a hammer in his hand, and the complainant rolling on the ground. He did not see the assault, but he stopped a blow himself, and was injured on one of his fingers. He arrested the first defendant.

First defendant denied the using of the hammer.

His Worship fined him $10 and ordered him to sign a personal bond of $50 to keep the peace for six months. He discharged the other two because of insufficient evidence.

EXPORTATION OF COINS.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A farm labourer who had been in the Colony for a short time, was returning to the country last night, when he was found in possession of $75 in ten cent pieces. He was arrested, and was brought before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning.

He said he was waiting for a friend to come to the wharf to change the money into Chinese ten cent pieces, as the Hongkong money would mean a loss to him of ten per cent in the country.

Inspector Brazil:—He is a farmer in the country, and there is some truth in what he says.

His Worship:—Yes, but the money is a fairly large amount. I will not fine him, but the money is confiscated.

The Interpreter:—Your money is to be confiscated.

Defendant:—No, no, I am going to commit sircide if I can't get back my money.

Inspector Brazil:—I think a small fine should be imposed.

His Worship:—I give you the opportunity to change the money into notes, and you will be fined $20.

Defendant:—Even then, that is my money, and it is all I'm worth.

EXTRADITION CASE.

PORTUGUESE CITIZENSHIP NOT PROVED.

At the Magistracy this afternoon there came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Cham Sing. This is the man wanted by the Canton authorities for having (as they allege) kidnapped a girl in Lantao on January 13. He has secured delay by claiming to be a subject of Macao.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, for the Crown, said that Inspector Watt visited Macao and found that the accused was not known to be born there. At the last hearing the accused had said that his father visited him while he was in jail, and told him that he was born at Macao, but the prison records could not show that his father was a visitor; only the accused's wife had been visiting him. His Worship ordered that the accused be kept in prison to await orders from Canton for his extradition.

LICENSING BOARD.

JAPANESE APPLICATION REFUSED.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, O.B.E., presiding. Those present were the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. W. Mackenzie and Mr. G. A. Woolcock (Secretary).

The meeting considered the application of a Japanese for a "restaurant adjunct licence" in Spring Garden Lane.

The applicant stated that he had a restaurant at Spring Garden Lane for five months. He was previously a barber in Shanghai.

The meeting being of the opinion that there were sufficient Japanese restaurants in that locality, the application was refused. He was advised to apply again in November.

GIRL MISSING.

Just as we go to press we are told that a Eurasian girl aged 18 is missing. She went to Kowloon School from Yaumati, and did not return home. Instead of taking train, she is said to have crossed the hills. She has not been heard of since.

UNMUZZLED DOG'S REVENGE.

After being trucked to its home at Windlesham (Surrey) by a constable, an unmuzzled terrier wheeled round at the gate and bit the officer's leg. At the same time a bull terrier came from the house.

This incident resulted in a fine of 19s. 6d. being imposed upon the owner of the animal by the Chertsey Magis.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd December	14th December
NOVARA	9th November	11th December	20th December

FOR

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th October	23th October

FOR

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about.
ITOLA	24th Sept.	2[illegible]th Oct.
JAPAN	18th Oct.	9th Nov.
GREGORY APCAR	11th Nov.	1st Dec.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Yokohama about
KHIVA	30th Sept	14th October
NOVARA	10th Oct.	24th October
GREGORY APCAR	17th Oct.	28th October (Kobe).

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ATSUTA MARU Friday, 3rd October, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 22nd October, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
HWAH WU Tuesday, 23rd September.
SHINRYU MARU Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
TSURUGA MARU Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 23rd September, at 10 a.m.
AKI MARU Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KOGA MARU Saturday, 20th September, at 11 a.m.
KAMAKURA MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Thursday, 25th September.
TENSHIN MARU Monday, 29th September.
YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.
HOKKI MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Friday, 3rd October.

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San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25 h Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 8th Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.	On 7th October.
San Francisco via Shangh ai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st November.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Olen	The Admiral Line	About 14th Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 2nd October.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 16th October.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Early of Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 4th Nov.
New York via Panama	Tecoma	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ld.	On 23rd Sept.
Portland	Wawalona	The Admiral Line	About 31st Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Sept.
Shanghai	Hangsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Sept., D'light.
Shanghai	Sinaing	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th Sept., at Noon.
Sandakan	Hinsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Sept., at Noon.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Tsuruga Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwijck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 29th Sept.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	Osaka shosen Kaisha	On 21st Sept. at 10 a.m.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Unnan Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st October.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Quinnebaug	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 23rd Sept., at 1 p.m.
Manila	Tuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th Sept.
London and Antwerp	Alaska Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th Sept.
London via S'pore, Pang & C'bo &c.	Atsuta Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Oct., at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Middle of November.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Khiva	P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.	On 23rd Oct.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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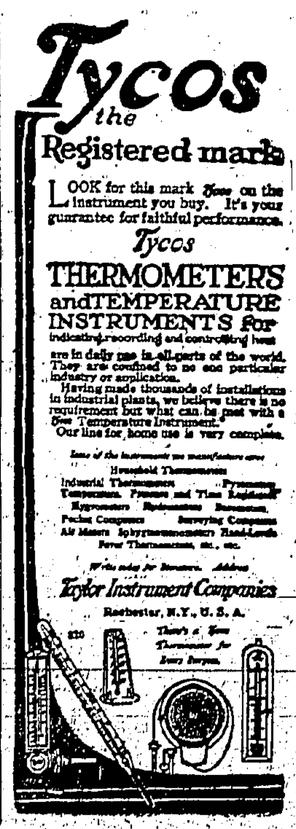
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by September 26, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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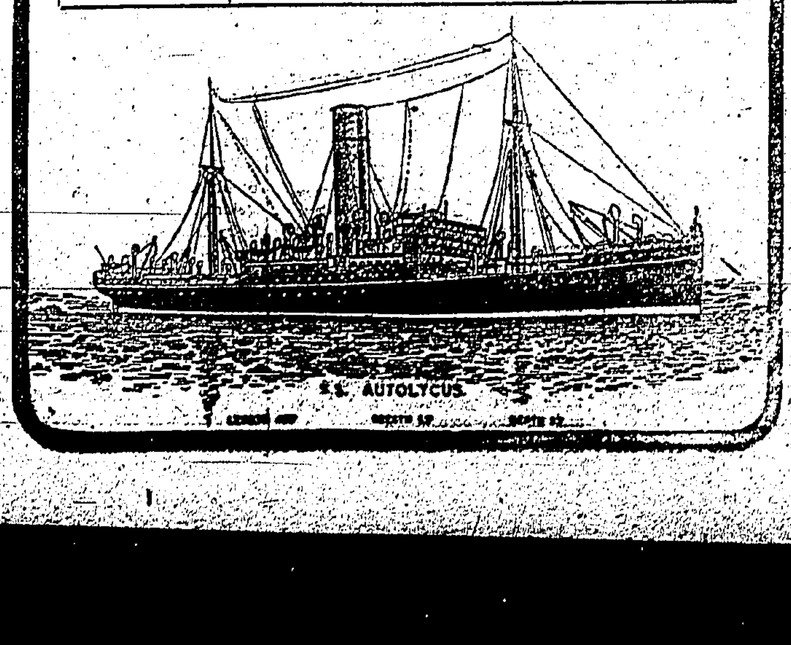
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(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

PARIS, September 19th.

In the Chamber, during the debate on the Peace Treaty, the Socialist, M. Longuet, asserted that Mr. Bullitt, the American pressman who gave evidence before the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and whose statements Mr. Lloyd George described as grotesquely inaccurate, took to Russia proposals of peace drafted by Mr. Lloyd George. These were accepted by the Russians, and brought back to Paris.

M. Clemenceau interrupted:—"To whom were they delivered? I never had any knowledge of the matter. If Mr. Lloyd George really made the proposals of peace, he never said a word about them either to me or to the Peace Conference."

M. Longuet replied that he was sure of his facts. He had many interviews at that time with noble American officers and with Mr. Stephen Bullitt. In their counter-proposals, the Russians provided for the cessation of hostilities, an amnesty to end the blockade, the re-establishment of commercial relations, the recall of Allied troops, and the recognition of the debts of the old Empire.

M. Longuet asked what reply France had made to the counter-proposals brought back by Mr. Bullitt.

M. Renaudel asked whether it was possible the Government was ignorant of proposals long published in the Press, or that the Government did not question the British and American Governments on the subject.

M. Clemenceau replied: "I speak the truth. Neither Mr. Lloyd George nor President Wilson ever told me a word of such a peace."

M. Longuet asserted that Mr. Lloyd George at that time declared that the counter-proposals were perfectly acceptable, but in view of the campaign of the Conservatives in Britain, he refused to complete the negotiations. Now a British *communiqué* stated that the Supreme Council approved the British policy of evacuation. M. Longuet wanted to know what France's policy was towards Russia.

NO CHANGE OF BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, September 19th.

Reuter is officially informed that there is no new development or change in the policy towards Russia. This remains exactly as announced by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on September 11th.

FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE.

LONDON, September 19th.

With reference to the conflict of testimony over the Supreme Council's decision about Russia (the French and American delegations having expressed ignorance of the Supreme Council's decision in favour of evacuation), the *Daily News* has been semi-officially informed:—

"Mr. Lloyd George's intention was to submit to the Council the British decision to evacuate Russia. The British delegates point out that the question was one purely for the British Government to decide, as the burden of all the present operations in Russia have been borne by Great Britain."

RUSSIANS TO LOOK AFTER THEMSELVES.

PARIS, September 19th.

After the discussion at the Council of Five, on Monday, in reference to Rumania, Serbia and Fiume, Mr. Lloyd George was about to leave the conference chamber when he remarked to his colleagues:—"What about the Russian question? I think you agree with me that we have had enough of the Russian Expedition. I think we had better let the Russians alone to look after their own affairs."

His colleagues presumably did not realise the importance of the question.

A British statement will be issued shortly. It is added that the operations in Russia are carried out by British troops. Therefore, the withdrawal chiefly concerns Britain.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

ARCHANGEL, September 15th.

The evacuation from the front is proceeding as smoothly as is consistent.

Really formidable difficulties have been overcome without casualties. It is fairly safe to prophesy that there will be none.

The British troops, at intervals, carry out small raids. The Bolsheviks, therefore, will never know we are going till we are well away.

Lots of troops are ready to sail from Archangel, but there is a shortage of shipping. The boats which have gone have been packed with thousands of civilians.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

PARIS, September 19th.

A report from General Gough was read at the Supreme Council to-day. It says that the presence of German troops in the Baltic Provinces is dangerous militarily and politically. They are making the Provinces the basis for intervention in Russia.

General Gough expresses the opinion that the German Government can, if she so desires, secure the obedience of the troops and recall von Der Goltz's soldiery.

POLES DEFEAT STRONG BOLSHEVIK FORCES.

LONDON, September 19th.

It is officially stated from Warsaw that the Poles completely defeated strong Bolshevist forces near the town of Kraslawka east of Dvinsk.

The Poles then captured Kraslawka, taking a number of prisoners and much war material. They also occupied the town of Dzina, midway between Dvinsk and Vitebsk.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR BEGAN.

LONDON, September 18th.

It is authoritatively reported that the British evacuation of Asia Minor has begun. The troops at Tiflis left on September 11th. The troops at Ogagri have also been withdrawn.

COMMUNIST TRIAL AT BUDAPEST.

COPENHAGEN, September 19th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the trial of the Communists has begun at Budapest.

The accused include 33 Commissaries, journalists and all the revolutionary judges and jurymen.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE CAILLAUX AFFAIR.

ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE THE SENATE.

PARIS, September 18th.

The High Court of Inquiry Committee has pronounced by seven votes to two for the arraignment of the ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, before the Senate constituted as a Court of Justice, on a charge of plotting against the external security of the State.

The report of the Committee recalls the notes discovered in the safe at Florence, proving that, early in the war, M. Caillaux planned to seize power in order to make peace with Germany.

EXECUTION OF LENOIR POSTPONED.

PARIS, September 19th.

The execution of Lenoir, who was sentenced to death in connection with the famous Bonnet Rouge affair, has been postponed, it is believed, in order to enable him to testify in the Caillaux case.

FRENCH AVIATOR WILL FLY TO AUSTRALIA.

PARIS, September 19th.

It is announced that the French aviator, Poulet, will attempt, on September 28th, to fly from Paris to Melbourne *via* Geneva, Rome, Brindisi, Salonika, Constantinople, Adana, Bagdad, Bender Abbas, Bushire, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia and the islands of Timor and Roti.

REJECTION OF BILL ENFRANCHISING WOMEN.

PARIS, September 19th.

The Senate Commission has recommended the rejection of the Bill enfranchising women.

REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

LONDON, September 19th.

The result of the Pontefract by-election is as follows:—

ALDERMAN W. FORREST (Coalition Lib.) 9990

Mr. I. Burns (Labour) 7445

Though there is no change, the Government majority has dropped by over 2,000.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR E. ALLENBY.

LONDON, September 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby, visiting Felixstowe, was wildly welcomed. Replying to the Municipal address, he said that the whole Empire must work together to put the Empire on a pedestal such as never before. If we all put our backs into it, he was sure we could do this. He was confident of the future.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 17th.

Silver is quoted at 61¾d. spot and 61d. forward. The market is steady.

THE FIUME RAID.

PARIS, September 19th.

Le Temps' correspondent at Milan states that a message which the "Government of Fiume" smuggled through the cordon round Fiume, has been received, appealing to all Italians to help their brothers at Fiume.

A meeting of Nationalists in Rome, in connection with Fiume, passed resolutions denouncing the Government, particularly Signor Nitti and Signor Giolitto.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[By Courtesy of the *Hongkong Daily Press.*]

HOW JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO ENTER THE CONSORTIUM IS VIEWED IN PEKING.

PEKING, Sept. 21.

Japan's reply to the Allies that she will refrain from joining the Consortium has not excited any surprise in Peking, where diplomatic and financial circles believe that Japan is deliberately throwing down the gauntlet to Western finance and diplomacy.

In order words, Japan is asking for recognition of her paramount position in Manchuria and Mongolia, failing which Japan will refuse to ratify the Peace Treaty or enter the League of Nations.

Liberal Chinese circles hope that Japan's bluff will be called, and that, should Japan prove recalcitrant, money will be forthcoming from the remaining members of the Consortium.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the *China Mail* from the *Wah Tsz Yat Po.*]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.

There is rumour of a Japanese loan to China.

Dr. Wellington Koo wires from Paris that a conference of the League of Nations will be opened at Washington.

There will be no review of troops this year on China's National Day.

The President has telegrams from tuchuns fire-eaters anxious to take troops to the Tibetan border. General Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan is one, and General Lin Hsi Shi of Kwei-chow another.

Mr. Tung Shao Yi has called upon the Northern Government to show the Shanghai Peace Conference all their secret agreements with Japan and all their borrowings.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting on Saturday, September 27 reads:

The General Managers beg to submit to the Shareholders their report on the Thirty-sixth year's working of the Company, ending June 30, 1919.

After paying all running expenses, Docking Charges, Premia of Insurance, Bonus to Officers of Steamers and making provision for the amount due to H. M. Government on the working of Steamers under the Hongkong Liner Requisition Scheme, the amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account is $299,322.59, out of which an Interim Dividend of 6%, absorbing $60,000, was paid in May last, and subject to the approval of Shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate the Balance of $239,322.59, as follows:—

To pay a Final Dividend of 6% ($3.00 per share)	$ 60,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 6% ($3 per share)	60,000.00
To write off from the value of the Company's Steamers and Properties	54,322.59
To place to credit of the Reserve Fund	25,000.00
To place to credit of Underwriting Account	40,000.00
	$239,322.59

The S.S. "Haiyang" was released from Government Requisition on 23rd December, 1918, and S.S. "Haiching" on 17th February, 1919, both steamers had to undergo an extensive overhaul after their strenuous work of the last 20 months.

The S.S. "Hai Hong" and "Haitan" came off Hongkong Government control early this year.

The charactered S.S. "Quinnebaug" is running satisfactorily.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. A. O. Lang resigned on leaving the Colony and Mr. William Adamson also resigned, their places being filled by Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mr. W. E. Clarke who comprise the Committee and now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The Accounts for the first six months of the year to 31st December, 1918, have been audited by Mr A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown and for the second half year to 30th June, 1919, by Mr. E. A. M. Williams and Mr. Frank-Maitland. Messrs. Lowe and Brown now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1919.

To Investment Fluctuation Account		14,926.21
To Consulting Committee's Fees		2,000.00
To Auditors' Fees		600.00
To Remuneration to General Managers for Office Expenses		10,000.00
To Interim Dividend	60,000.00	
To Balance	239,322.59	
		299,322.59
		$ 326,848.80
By Interest on Current Account, Mortages & Investment		$ 22,435.67
By Dividend on Investment Account		10,044.50
By Profit on Sales of Shares Account		2,970.00
By Exchange Account		15,920.74
By Profit on running the Company's Steamers and Steam Launch during the year		275,477.89
		$ 326,848.80

BALANCE SHEET ON 30TH JUNE, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account:—20,000 Shares at $50		$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund as per last Account	$280,000.00	
Added in 1918 as per last Report	70,000.00	
		350,000.00
Underwriting A/c of the Company		213,083.18
Unpaid Dividends		5,202.00
Accounts Payable		264,336.56
Profit and Loss A/c		239,322.59
		$2,071,944.33

ASSETS.

Steamers:—		
"Haitan," "Haiching," "Haiyang," and "Haihong."	$1,110,000.00	
Less Amount written off as resolved at last General Meeting	65,000.00	
	1,045,000.00	
Additions since made	92,573.89	
		$1,137,573.89
Value of Wharf at Hongkong, Buoys and Moorings at Coast Ports and Furniture at Hongkong as per last account	21,585.23	
Less Amount written off as resolved at the last General Meeting	3,512.64	
		18,072.59
Half Share of Steam Launch at Foochow	2,000.00	
Less Amount written off as resolved at the last General Meeting	300.00	
		1,700.00
Loans on Mortgage		160,000.00
Hongkong Government 6% War Loan	50,000.00	
Straits Settlements 6% War Loan $80,000 @ 149	53,691.27	
British Government 5% War Loan £5,000 @ 3/6 3/16	28 444 44	
		132,135.71
Investment in Shares in Local Public Companies market prices at date $188,451.50)		175,024.20
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Yokohama Fixed Deposit Yen 200,000, @ 159		125,786.16
Freights, Accounts Receivable, Agency Balances, &c., on 30th June, 1919		268,016.47
Cash in hand		1,102.51
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Current A/c in Hongkong and London		52,532.80
		$2,071,944.33

TWO TWENTY THOUSAND TONNERS.

A GERMAN TRICK THAT FAILED.

In the House of Commons, Sir Owen Philipps asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that two vessels formerly belonging to the Hamburg-American Line, viz., Johann Heinrich Burchard and Willian Oswald, each of 20,000 gross register tons, triple screw, but in 1914 for the So. American trade of the Hamburg-American Line, were now alleged by the Germans to belong to Holland, having been sold to Dutch owners whilst they were under construction, and that this statement was subsequently modified to the effect that the ships were sold to the Royal Holland Lloyd in July, 1916; whether he was aware that since that date the Royal Holland Lloyd had been paying the cost of upkeep, insurance, &c., whilst the vessels were lying at Hamburg, and that it was stated that these boats were now to be handed over to the Royal Holland Lloyd; and whether this proceeding was consistent with the arrangement recently reported to have been made under which no transfer of enemy tonnage to neutrals would be recognised by the British Government.

Colonel Wilson said the Dutch Government had been informed that we cannot recognise the reported sale by Germany of the two vessels to which the hon. member referred, and the German Government had been instructed that as these vessels fell within the terms of the armistice they were to be dispatched to a United Kingdom port for delivery to British management.

CORRESPONDENCE

"ALL'S WRONG THAT BEGINS WRONG."

[To the Editor of the *China Mail.*]

Dear Sir,—The Defence Corps can wear any coloured boots they like. The Police Reserves law is that all below the rank of sergeant must wear black ones. "Jojo Gutz" did an average of five duties per month, each of three hours, 105 hours in all; thus he wore out a pair of free boots in less than five days! Here is a conversation on lines like the one he inspired, and just as genuine.

Jojo Gutz: Sir, I come to apply for another pair of boots.

Inspr. Wong Tape: I find you had a pair about seven months ago. As you are the first one to re-apply, I must refer to the D.S.P.R.

[He did so. Permission to issue another pair was refused.]

Inspr. Tape: I say, Gutierrez, can't you buy one pair yourself? Considering the number of duties that you performed during the seven months, you must have been wearing the boots for private purposes."

Jojo Gutz: I can buy a hundred pairs if I want to, but I won't.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

HONGKONG G.P.O.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail.*]

Dear Mr. Editor,—Whilst personally not in favour of the re-establishment of pre-war relationship with Germany until those of her nationality responsible for atrocities have been punished and she herself has been admitted to the League of Nations, I still cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of your readers an article published under General Post Office announcements in the *Times of Ceylon* dated August 23. This article read:—

"Resumption of Mail Service with Germany—Yesterday's post office daily list announces that correspondence of all kinds (including registered and insured letters) will be accepted for transmission to any part of Germany. The rate of postage for letters is 15 cents per ounce."

So far the Hongkong G.P.O. has not passed an opinion on the matter and I cannot but think them slack and sadly behind the times. A friend of mine, as staunch and loyal a citizen as any, but of a timid nature, sent some money to Germany just before the outbreak of war to purchase some goods. He is now in a dilemma inasmuch that he is reluctant to write without official permission and on the other hand hesitates to ask for permission for fear of being considered friendly to Germany. An official post office announcement would settle the matter once and for all.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

ENQUIRER.

Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1919.

PENSIONERS' GRIEVANCE.

SERVICE PENSIONERS AND THE HIGH DOLLAR.

The recent drop in the value of English money in Canada affects men receiving pensions and gratuities from the Imperial Government. [They lose 1s. 11d. on every £.] Many Canadians who have served in the Imperial forces at the British Government's request, and in the R.A.F., drawing British rates, are hit.

This is a trifling loss compared with what Navy and Army pensioners in Hongkong and China are losing. Before the war pensions were paid here at the rate of the dollar then in vogue, about 1s. 9d, whereas they are now paid at about 4s. 0d., a reduction in dollars of more than half.

Although strenuous efforts were made to fix the rate of the dollar for serving officers and men, we believe we are correct in saying that the naval and Military Authorities did not submit to the Admiralty and War Office, any statement of the hardship incurred by pensioners resident in Hongkong and China.

"PRESS 40 TIMES."

Here is a little joke against the Macao Hotel: An inspector of the Hongkong Police Force occupied No. 29 room at the Macao Hotel. When about to retire at about 10.30 on Wednesday night, the inspector rang for the room boy. He wished to give instructions as to the time at which he was to be called in the morning. He pressed the bell again and again but no one answered. Suddenly he espied a little card stuck on the wall under the button. Being an elderly man, the inspector could not read what was on it until he had got out his glasses. When he had found them, he read: "Please press bell's button 40 times."

Of course, it must have been the work of some practical joker who had occupied the room before he did, and who had discovered for himself the vanity of pushing that particular button. The management must be rather slow not to remove such an aspersion on its service.

Underwear



Your underwear should represent much more than mere warmth, you want fit, comfort and suitability to your needs.

Call and inspect our New Stocks of "Jaeger" and "Morley" underwear in weights suitable for all temperatures, in either union or two piece suits.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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MANIA FOR WIDOWS

LUNATIC'S MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Mr. Justice Sherman granted a decree of nullity of the marriage of Mr. John Horatio Baldwin, a man of means, aged 62, who escaped from a private lunatic asylum in 1918 and married a widow, Mrs. Mann, who had been a housemaid there.

The action for annulment was brought by Dr. John Horatio Baldwin, of Furze Hill, Wimborne, Dorset, his father's guardian, on the ground that Mr. Baldwin was not in a fit mental state to appreciate the responsibility of the marriage contract.

Dr. George William Potter, now dead, but whose evidence taken on commission was read, said Mr. Baldwin in his younger days was keen after money and very pig-headed. Later in life, in his insane periods, he hated his son "like the devil," and would have murdered him only he had not the courage. Several times he had threatened to murder him.

"Baldwin never missed seeing a woman, especially a young one," said Dr. Potter. He was quite capable of making sensible observations and writing sensible letters. Dr. Potter once knew a lunatic who thought he was a gasometer.

The Judge: I remember a man who imagined he was a powder magazine, and had always to be drinking to put himself out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Baldwin, added the doctor, was not of sound mind when he saw him four days before the marriage.

THE DEFENCE.

Called for the defence, Dr. Robert H. Cole, a mental specialist, said he spent an hour with Mr. Baldwin last April. He said he "liked the woman," that he was "in love with the woman," and that the marriage was at his own instigation and of his own free will. He expressed a wish to make a will leaving two-thirds of his property to his two children and one-third to his wife. He said that if he married again he might "break the cycles of his mental disorder." His reason for returning to the asylum a day or two after his marriage was that he considered himself a free man and wanted his luggage.

Mr. Colam, K.C., for Mrs. Baldwin: From your observations did he show any sign of delusions?—None.

How do you regard this man's condition?—He suffered from manic-cal depressive insanity.

If Mr. Baldwin had been in the same mental condition when he was married as when you saw him do you think he would have appreciated the responsibilities of marriage?—I do.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams (for petitioner): Would you have been prepared to order his discharge from the asylum?—No.

In other words, he was insane at the time you saw him?—He was.

LETTERS EVERY DAY.

Mrs. Baldwin, a good-looking young woman, said Mr. Baldwin suggested their marriage. He made all the arrangements and expressed a hope that there would be no children as they might inherit his own mental weakness. Both she and Mr. Baldwin thought that he could not be confined in the asylum again if he remained free for 14 days.

In cross-examination Mrs. Baldwin said after she left Mr. Baldwin wrote to her nearly every day. She also wrote to him nearly every day, sending her letters to places where he called for them. Misconduct took place between them before the marriage after her first husband's death. She admitted that she assisted Mr. Baldwin to escape at his request, it being pre-arranged in their correspondence.

Did you think he was sane on the day of the marriage?—Yes, and before.

BROTHER YORKSHIREMEN.

Mr. John Richard Hanscombe, the registrar for the Reigate district, said there was nothing in the demeanour of Mr. Baldwin to excite suspicion at the marriage. He seemed a quiet and reserved man.

An uncle of Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Wells, of Stoats Nest Cottage, Kingswood, said Mr. Baldwin stayed with him for a fortnight before the marriage.

The Judge: Why should he leave his lady love in Hastings, and come and stay with you just before his marriage?—Just for a bit of pleasure, I suppose. (Laughter.)

A Hastings gardener named Kirkwood said he met Mr. Baldwin. They discovered that they were both Yorkshiremen and they talked of the differences between Yorkshire and Sussex.

The Judge: And you both agreed, I suppose. (Laughter.)—We did. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Colam, in support of the legality of the marriage and the sanity of Mr. Baldwin, referred to the letters written by the man.

The judge pointed out that some of them in parts were almost illegible and unintelligible.

Mr. Colam said if handwriting was a test of sanity then a well-known judge ought to have been certified. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Shearman, in giving judgment said Mr. Baldwin seemed to have been a strong and healthy man addicted to wine and women. He suffered from a diseased brain and seemed to prefer widows. No doubt he made the first overtures to Mrs. Mann and ultimately desired to marry her. Mr. Baldwin could not have appreciated the responsibilities of the contract, and the ceremony ought to be annulled. The wife would be allowed her costs.

DEAD AUTHOR'S SECRET.

MRS. DE MORGAN ENDS HUSBAND'S UNFINISHED NOVEL.

Few novels have been written under such romantic circumstances as "The Old Madhouse," the last story by William de Morgan, which Messrs. Heinemann published recently.

The novel was commenced by Mr. de Morgan, but before he could complete it he died. Towards the end of the book a sentence begins:—

Pinning her faith" on this," she passed into the passage where he ought to have been: the import of her demeanour being that her shrewder insight would at once discern the whereabouts of."

That is how the sentence ends. It was never finished. Mrs. de Morgan tells us, "of that last Friday night in December, when my husband laid down his pen in the middle of a sentence never to be completed."

A GREAT MYSTERY.

Although the story was nearly complete when its author died, it left to be explained one of the greatest mysteries of a man's disappearance in the whole range of fiction.

Had not Mr. de Morgan been extremely methodical in his work and talked over his work with his wife, no one could have completed "The Old Madhouse," and the loss would have been a very real one, for it is a novel likely to rank among the best of all the writer's works.

Mrs. de Morgan has added a brief chapter to her husband's book telling readers how the story was to have ended. Without this explanation a century of discussion would not have been able to decide what happened to Drury Carteret, the headmaster, after the old caretaker of the empty house left him in the passage, while she went to answer the bell.

Furthermore, had not Mrs. de Morgan given us the explanation at once, the mystery would have remained unsolved, for since writing her brief chapter she has died also.

U.S. CHINESE SINN FEINERS.

Among the latest recruits to the cause of Irish independence are 50 Chinamen, who have applied for membership of the local branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom Society at Rockaway, Long Island. The Chinamen were proposed by the chairman of the branch, who said that every nation is interested in winning freedom for Ireland, and is behind the Irish Republic in its demand for independence.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BANKS.
Hongkong Banks, ... $675 n.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Canton Ins. $440 b.
North China Ins. ... T. 200 b.
Union Ins. $220 sa.
Yangtsze Ins. $180 n.
Far Eastern T. 23 b.

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fire Ins.$138 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins. ... $345 b.

SHIPPING.
Douglases $93 s.
H.K. Steamboats $24½ b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)... ... $33 n.
Do. (Def.) $185 b. 186½ sa.
Shell Transports 175/- b. 177/6 sa.
Star Ferries $34½ n.

REFINERIES.
China Sugars $150 n.
Malabon Sugars $46 n.

MINING.
Kailan Mining Adm. ... 65/- b.
Langkats... T 21. b.
Shanghai Loans —
Shai Explorations —
Raubs...$2.10 n.
Tronoh Mines... 44/6 b.
Ural Caspians 47/6 n.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.
H. & K. Wharfs $110 sa.
H. & W. Docks $181 b.
Shai Docks... T 118 b.
New Engineerings ... T. 20 b.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.
Central Estates $109½ n.
Hongkong Hotels$120 n.
Hongkong Lands $120 s.
Humphreys $93½ b.
Kowloon Lands $48 n.
Land Reclamations ... $175 n.
West Points $90 b. 95 s.

COTTON MILLS.
Ewo Cottons T. 367½ b.
Kung Yiks T 33 sa.
Laou Kung Mows T 950 n.
Orientals T 120 n.
Shanghai Cottons ... T 228 b.
Yangtszepoos T 163 b.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Cements $8.10 n.
China-Borneos$127 n.
China Lights Old $7½ & New 3½ b.
China-Providents $8¾ n.
Dairy Farms, ... $29 s.
H.K. Electrics $84 n.
Macao Do. $34 n.
Hongkong Ropes $ 30 b.
H.K. Tramways $84 s.
Peak Tramways (Old)... ... $75 s.
do. (New) ... $ 80 n.
Steam Laundries $3½ b.
H.K. Steel Foundry$102 b.
Water-boats $15½ s.
Watsons $6½ b.
Powells $12 b.
Wisemans... $29 b.

WISEMAN, LTD.

THE BEST

TIFFIN

IN TOWN TO-DAY

IS AT

WISEMAN'S

USUAL PRICE

$1.00.

PUNCH TICKETS FOR

30 MEALS

$25.00.

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TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhœa in children. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

Columbia Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

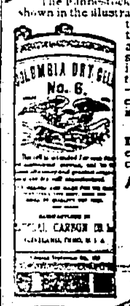
When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its gait, it is then that you realize the advisability of carrying an extra set of **Columbias.**

Columbias put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, **Columbias** are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Fahrenstock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a **Columbia** feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made





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VACUUM CUP

6000 MILE

CORD TIRES

QUALITY in a tire is not appreciated until it asserts itself through long, continued trouble-free performance.

The gauge to this service is the mileage total recorded when the casing finally is discarded.

The notable achievement of nine *stock* tires which, put to *official* finish test by the Automobile Club of America, *averaged 6,760 miles*, definitely established the unusual quality of Vacuum Cup Tires.

The rainy day *certified* test of the Pittsburgh Taxicab Company—in which a heavy car equipped with Vacuum Cup Tires was driven around a wet corner at 25 miles an hour without skidding—conclusively proved the *guaranteed* ability of the Vacuum Cup tread to resist skidding on wet, slippery pavements.

In addition to this proved driving safety and the mileage *guarantee*—per warranty tag—of *6,000 miles*, Vacuum Cup Tires are reasonably priced. They cost approximately the same as ordinary 3,500 mile tires and much less than other makes carrying equal mileage surety.

SPECIAL PRICES.

ON SIZES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK IN HONGKONG.

Clincher.	*Price Each.* Tires.	Tubes.
30" × 3½"	30.00	4.00
31" × 4"	47.50	5.50
Straight Side.		
32" × 3½"	35.00	4.50
33" × 4"	52.50	6.00

Less discount :—2 days 2½%, 30 days Net.

Makers also, of Pennsylvania Auto Tubes "Ton Tested"

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[STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	4/2
„ On demand, ...	4/2⅜
„ 30 days' sight ...	4/2⅜
„ 4 months' sight ...	4/2⅜
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	4/3½
Documentary, 4 months' sight	4/3½
On Paris—	
On demand;	—
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	770
On New York—	
On demand.	86½
Credits, 60 days' sight, ...	87⅛
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	nom.
On demand.	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	nom.
On demand...	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	176½
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	179
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	170½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	34.20
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 4.75 n.
Silver (per oz.)	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	...85 % pm.
„ 10 „	...82½ % pm.
„ 5 „	...81½ % pm.
Chinese coins „	... 9½ % pm.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	...25 % pm. n.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	... 8 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents...	...
Rate of Native Interest	... 7½ % p. a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	...10 % pm.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ...	... ⅜ % pm.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hankow Branch; Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.
SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD

(Capital Paid up — $1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertakes and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but no for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling—
£1,500,000@2/- = $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Piry,—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq. | C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 28, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 75,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL „ 37,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager.....A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SAIGON,
SHANGHAI, HAIPHONG,
TIENTSIN, YUNNANFU,
HONGKONG, VLADIVOSTOCK,
HANOI, FOOCHOW,
CANTON, MARSEILLE.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: The London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. BOUET DE JOURNEE,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440
Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824

Authorized Capital	F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-Up Capital	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund...	F. 14,590,545	£1,215,879
Special Reserve	F. 17,000,000	£1,416,666

HEAD OFFICE—Amsterdam.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—Batavia.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Bangoon
Bandoeng	Samarang
Cheribon	Shanghai
Djember	Singapore
Djokjakarta	Soerabaia
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta (Solo)
Macassar	Langsa
Medan	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Padang	Tegal
Palembang	Telok Betong
Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Penang	Weltevreden
Pontianak	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. E. VAN REES,
Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1919.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital $2,000,000
Reserves and Undivided Profits 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.
INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Waf Ting,—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yan Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Lak.
CHIEF MANAGER.....Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of TWO per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行
(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917).

Authorised Capital$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,278,800.00
Reserve Funds..... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
PEKING: Haiting, Tungchow.
NORTH: Miyun, Chohsien, Fahsien Niulansan, Hsuanhua. CHIHLI: Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Choluhsien, Weinsien. MANCHURIA: Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien. HUPEH: Hankow, Shasi, Ichang. HUNAN: Changsha. KIANGSU: Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chingkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow. SOUTH: Tsinkiangpo. SHANTUNG: Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. SHANSI: Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. HONAN: Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien. KWANGTUNG: Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. FUKIEN: Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. CHEKIANG: Hanchow, Shaohsing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyan, Haimen. KIANGSI: Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian. ANWHEI: Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. SZECHUEN: KUEICHOW: Wwelvangfu. SHANSI: Sianfu, Hangchuufu. SUIYUAN: Kwaihwating Paotowchen. TSAHAR: Kalgan Fangchen, URGA: Urga, Hailatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... „ 27,500,000.
Reserve Funds „ 6,530,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA, MOJI.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, —KAGI, KARENKO, KELUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, MAKUNG, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOKUN, AND
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres, in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£2,100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-Up	750,000
Reserved Fund and Rest ...	735,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital Frs. 43,000,000
Reserves..... „ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANGKOK	HONGKONG	SAIGON
BASSEIN AND MONGHYR		SHANGHAI
CANTON	NOUMEA	SINGAPORE
DJIBOUTI	PAKHOI	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOURANE
HANKOW	PERK-PERK	VLADIVOSTOCK
HANOI	PONDICHERY	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 100,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 42,000,000
RESERVE FUND „ 28,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKIN
CHEFOO	RANGOON
DAIREN (DAINY)	SAN FRANCISCO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONGKONG	SHIMONOSEKI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KAI YUEN	SOERABAYA
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKIO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	VLADIVOSTOCK
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. HASHIDZUME,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 16, 1919.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED SEE SHARES IN
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1918 £23,970,567.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital		£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds.....		3,837,067
III—Life & Annuity Funds...		17,567,500
Sinking Fund Account		128,500
		£23,970,567
Revenue Fire Branch.....		£2,281,426
„ Life and Annuity Branches		2,141,582
Revenue Marine Department...		227,339
Other Receipts		476,940
		£5,313,287

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 22d. 11A. 28th.—No returns from Vladivostock, Weihaiwei, Japan or Formosa.

Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anticyclone appears to be central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.81 inches, against an average of 73.37 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending 11 noon on September 23rd.

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock. E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.	Rain.
Vladivostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bako-into	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sochi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sankow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	„	30.10	69	66	NW	1	b	
Gutzlaff	„	30.06	72	78	WSW	2	b	
Sharp Pk.	7 a.	30.00	73	86	W	1	b	
Amoy	6 a.	29.90	73	97	NE	2	b	
Swatow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taichu	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	29.97	73	90	—	0	b	
Hongkong	„	29.95	76	66	NNE	3	c	
Cap Rock	„	29.91	—	—	NNE	5	b	
Macao	„	29.94	75	75	NE	4	c	
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.93	75	83	NE	4	b	
Tourane	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.St.James	„	29.80	75	—	W	2	c	
Aparri	6 a.	29.89	73	91	—	0	c	
Dagupan	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.86	75	91	—	0	c	
Legaspi	„	29.86	79	67	NE	2	c	
Tacloban	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.82	77	91	N	1	c	
Surigao	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.81	—	—	E	1	c	
Cebuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 22, 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degress Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder v visibility w dew, wet
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 8 inches below mean sea-level

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lyemun Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

September 23 to 29, 1919.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h m	feet	h m	feet
Tues	23	m 8 58	6.9	m 2 19	1.6
		9 18 a	6.9	8 0 a	2.2
Wed	24	m 9 39	6.7	m 3 1	2.6
		9 59 a	6.8	8 28 a	2.4
Thur.	25	m 10 21	6.5	m 3 41	2.3
		10 0 a	6.6	3 54 a	2.3
Fri.	26	m 11 0	6.1	m 4 21	2.2
		10 42 a	6.2	4 12 a	2.3
Sat.	27	m 11 57	5.6	m 5 2	2.3
		10 48 a	5.8	4 15 a	2.3
Sun.	28	0 12 a	5.2	m 5 44	2.3
		11 9 a	5.5	5 5 a	2.6
Mon.	29	0 49 a	4.7	m 6 27	2.5
		11 37 a	5.3	6 27 a	2.9

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 9 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.95	29.95
Temperature	81	76	81
Humidity	59	66	60
Direction of Wind	E	ENE	E
Force	4	3	4
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature ... on the 22nd 82
Lowest open air Temperature ... on the 22nd 76

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 22, 1919.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. LYCAON, due here September 21 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 22.

The s.s. TELEMACHUS, due here September 24 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 26.

The s.s. MENTOR, due here September 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 29.

The s.s. KHIVA, left London August 15 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore September 25, and leaves for Shanghai and Japan ports about September 30.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, left London Aug. 28 and is due here via Suez Oct. 1.

The s.s. RHESUS, due here October 6 and sails for Japan October 7.

The s.s. TEUCER, due here October 16 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 17.

The s.s. TAMBA MARU, left London Sept. 9 and is due here via Suez Oct. 18.

The s.s. NOVARA, left London Aug. 30 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore Oct. 10.

FROM WUCHOW.

The s.s. KWOKNING, leaves Wuchow Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 19.

The s.s. KWONGYING, leaves Wuchow Sept. 18 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 19.

The s.s. WOKWAL, leaves Wuchow Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 20.

The s.s. CERF, leaves Wuchow Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 20.

The s.s. TAIMING, leaves Wuchow Sept. 19 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 20.

The s.s. KWONGHUNG, leaves Wuchow, Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 21.

The s.s. MANSHUN, leaves Wuchow Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 21.

The s.s. CHUNGON, leaves Wuchow Sept. 20 and is due here via Samshui Sept. 21.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. HWAH-WU, from Bombay arrived Kobe on Sept. 12 and sailed on the following day, being due here via Osaka and Moji Sept. 22.

The s.s. ITOLA, left Kobe Sept. 15 and is due here via Moji Sept. 24.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, left Yokohama September 13 and is due here September 29.

The s.s. ATSUTA MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here October 3.

The s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here October 17.

The s.s. KHIVA, leaves Yokohama October 20 and is due here via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Foochow October 31.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Oct. 31.

The s.s. SEIYO MARU, due here from Moji October 24 and leaves for South America November 4.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here November 14.

The s.s. TAMBA MARU, leaves Yokohama Nov. 14 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai November 28.

The s.s. MISHIMA MARU, leaves Yokohama November 28 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai December 12.

The s.s. SADO MARU, leaves Yokohama, December 12 and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai December 26.

The s.s. KITANO MARU, leaves Yokohama December 26 and is due here January 9.

The s.s. NOVARA, leaves Yokohama Oct. 28 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai Nov. 8.

The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Kobe Oct. 9 and is due here via Moji, Oct. 24.

FROM SINGAPORE.

The s.s. KAGA MARU, left Singapore Sept. 13 and is due here Sept. 19.

The s.s. BENDORAN, from Middlesbro' and London, arrived Singapore Sept. 11 and sailed on the following day, being due here Sept. 19.

FROM BOMBAY.

The s.s. TENSHIN MARU, left Bombay Sept. 9 and is due here via Singapore on Sept. 28.

The s.s. HOSHI MARU, left Bombay Sept. 9 and is due here via Singapore Oct. 2.

FROM COLOMBO.

The s.s. KHIVA, leaves Colombo Sept. 18 and is due here via Penang and Singapore Oct. 30.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Manila Sept. 22 and is due here September 24.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. NIKKO MARU, left Sydney Sept. 2 and is due here Sept. 20.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. TENYO MARU, left San Francisco Aug. 27, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Sept. 15.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA, left Vancouver September 4 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila September 25.

The s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE, left Seattle August 15 and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai September 20.

The s.s. OLEN, left Seattle Sept. 7 and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai Oct. her 10.

The s.s. EQUADOR, left San Francisco Aug. 23, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 1.

The s.s. KATORI MARU, left Seattle Sept. 2, and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 8.

The s.s. MONTEAGLE, left Vancouver September 6 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 2.

The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, left San Francisco Sept. 5, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila Oct. 8.

The s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, leaves Vancouver September 18 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 10.

The s.s. NANKING, leaves San Francisco September 20 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai October 14.

The s.s. COLOMBIA, leaves San Francisco September 20 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 29.

The s.s. SHINYO MARU, left San Francisco September 17 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 20.

The s.s. SUWA MARU, leaves Seattle September 18 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila October 22.

The s.s. PERSIA MARU, left San Francisco October 1 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila November 5.

The s.s. KASHIMA MARU, left Seattle October 12 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila November 12.

The s.s. KOREA MARU, left San Francisco October 13 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila November 15.

The s.s. CHINA, left San Francisco October 16 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai November 13.

The s.s. FUSHIMI MARU, leaves Seattle November 2 and is due here via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila December 4.

NOTICES.

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THE LAUREATE.

Sir E. Wild, in the House of Commons, asked whether the office of Poet Laureate is a life appointment, irrespective of inspiration and intellectual output.

Mr. Bonar Law: It is a life appointment.

Col. A. Murray: Does it carry any obligation to write poems?

Mr. Bonar Law: I think not. Of all possible obligations this would be the most unreasonable. (Laughter.)

Recently when the attention of Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, was called to such questions by the London *Evening News*, he replied: "I don't care a damn."

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, September 25.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, September 23.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 9 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 9 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 9 a.m.
Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 11 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Sourabaya—Per HAICHING, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, Noon.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TANGO MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per FOOCHOW, 5 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per TEENKAI, 5 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per NIPPON MARU. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. Sept. 25.

THURSDAY, September 25.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 26.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 27.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 1.30 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 28.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per HOTEN MARU, 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEI HOW, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, September 30.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 2.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 10 a.m.

Mr. Leighton Hope, Vice Consul of the United States, leaves to-day on the "Fushimi Maru" for the United States on leave of absence. Mr. Hope will return to Hongkong at the expiration of his leave, probably in March 1920.

The light cruiser "Hawkins," Captain R. G. H. Henderson, went through her steam trials recently, preparatory to going out to the China Station as flagship of Sir Alexander L. Duff, the New Commander-in-Chief there. The "Hawkins" was contracted for 29 knots, and she had no difficulty in making that and a bit in hand as well. The flagship has been painted white to suit the tropical climate in which she will sojourn for at least two years.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
TEL. No. 1743. CORONET TEL. No. 1743.
TO-DAY at 5.15
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See PEARL WHITE at Her Best.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. *Fushimi Maru*, Mr. Leighton Hope, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Agassiz, Mrs M. Souza, Miss M. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lemos, Mr. A. Koberle, Mr. N. A. da Roza, Miss Centano, and Mr. J. W. Jury.

ARRIVALS.

September 21.

OLEG, Russian, 890 tons, from Karatsu, Capt. Roos, R.V. Fleet, B5.

TUNG SHING, Chi., 768 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. H. Udden, Kwong Hing, C45.

QUINNEBAUG, Amer., 997 tons, from Swatow, Capt. J. Medina, D.L. & Co., Douglas' Wharf.

SUNNING, Brit., 1,570 tons, from Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. W. Benson, B. & S., B11.

CHEONGSHING, Brit., 1,256 tons, from Tientsin, Capt. N. W. Van Cordandt, J.M. & Co., C37.

SATSUKI MARU, Jap., 1,299 tons, from Chin-wan-tao, Capt. T. Yabuta, Dodwell, B23.

September 22.

UJO MARU, Jap., 1,513.51 tons, from Miike, Capt. S. Kurose, M.B.K., B20.

FOOCHOW, Brit., 1,223 tons, from Hongay, Capt. Mecham, B. & S., Wanchai.

YUENSANG, Brit., 1,128 tons, from Manila, Capt. Kennedy, J.M. & Co., C36.

NIKKO MARU, Jap., 3,076.38 tons, from Manila, Capt. Yamasaki, N.Y.K., Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

September 22.

PHEUMPENH, Brit., 10 a.m., for Saigon, Wo Fat Sing.

NISSIN MARU, Jap., 6 a.m., for Keelung, M.B.K.

KAININ MARU, Jap., 6 a.m., for Keelung, Fukukawa.

PHRANANG, Brit., 5 p.m., for Hongay, Kwong Mu Sing.

SATSUKI MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for Chin-wan-tao, Dodwell.

BENDORAN, Brit., 1 p.m., for Nagasaki, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TUNGSHING, Brit., 5 p.m., for Foochow, J.M. & Co.

FUSHIMI MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Nagasaki and Seattle, N.Y.K.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 19th September, and is expected here on the 23rd September.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 20, left there Sept. 21, and is due at Manila on Sept. 24.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on Sept. 17, and is due here on or about Oct. 13.

The C.P.O.S. Co's S.S. *Methven* arrived at Kobe on Sept. 17, left there Sept. 18, and is due at Vancouver on or about Oct. 6.

—:o:—

Latest Advices.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hwah-wu* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 17th Sept., and is expected here on the 23rd Sept.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 11, left there Sept. 13, and is due at Vancouver on Sept. 22.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tenshin Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 28th Sept.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *City of Florence* is due to arrive here about 5th October.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *City of Newcastle* is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The American & Oriental Line s.s. *Mineric* is due to arrive here about 5th October.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *Olen* will arrive at Hongkong about October 10 from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hosei Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 2nd October.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.
ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhœa? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhœa that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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